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Established 1887

Algeria	10 S.	Lebanon	10 S.
Belgium	12 S.F.	Luxembourg	10 S.
Denmark	2 P.F.	Morocco	2 D.
Egypt	11 S.	Netherlands	1.5 S.F.
Finland	2 P.F.	Nigeria	2 S.F.
France	11 S.	Portugal	2 S.F.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Spain	10 S.
Greece	10 P.	Sweden	1.50 S.F.
Great Britain	10 P.	Switzerland	1.50 S.F.
India	20 Ru.	Taiwan	1.50 S.F.
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (C)	50 S.
Japan	1.50 Y.	Turkey	1.50 S.F.
		Yugoslavia	1.50 D.

Sammy Davis Jr. as Ignorant

Chris Evert Wimbledon Champion

Chris Evert, 21, of the U.S., won the Wimbledon women's singles championship today, beating Russian Olga Savchenko, 6-0, 6-4, in the final.

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6 Top Aides Surrender In Ethiopia

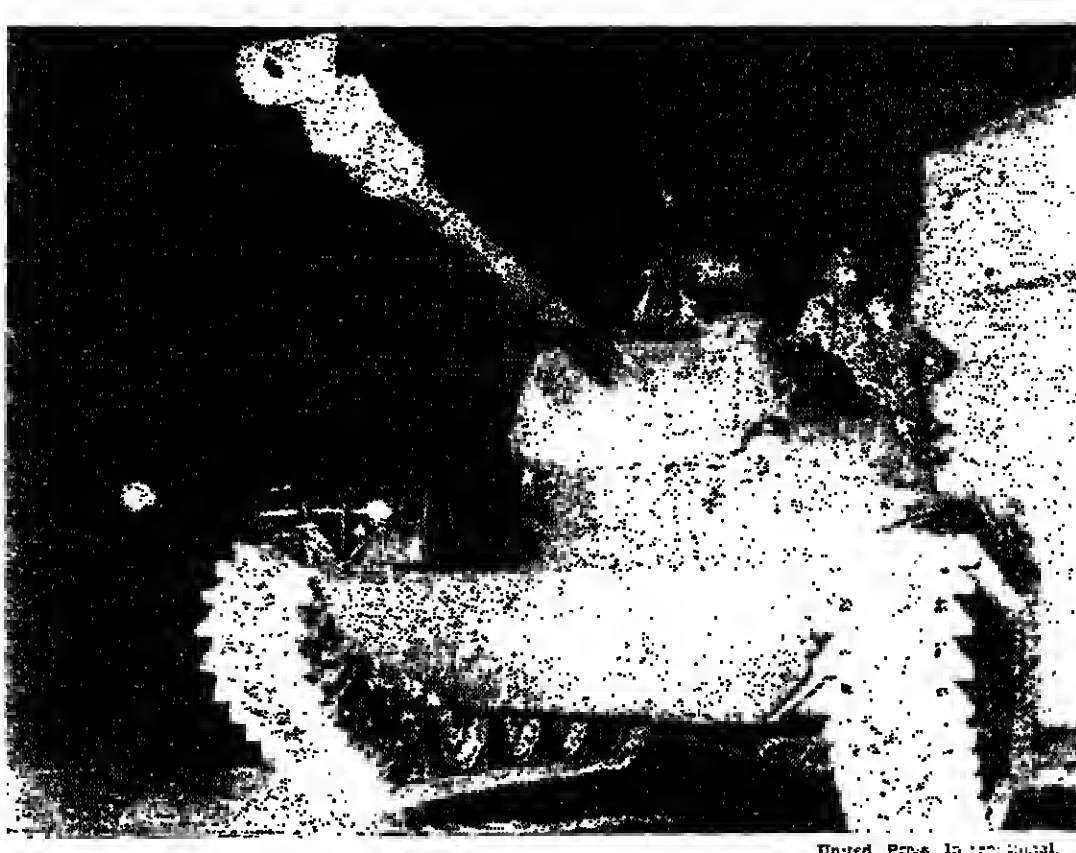
Reformers Say 13 Now Detained

ADDIS ABABA, July 5 (AP)—Ethiopia's military reformers tonight announced the arrest of six top officials whom they consider corrupt and reactionary, including the commander of the army's 2d Division and the administrative general of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.

The official Ethiopian News Agency said the six had surrendered, bringing to 13 the number of confirmed arrests since soldiers took control of Addis Ababa last Friday.

Many of the arrested persons were close to Emperor Haile Selassie.

Those who were arrested today were: Maj. Gen. Seyoum Gedle Giorgis, 2d Division commander in Eritrea Province; Gen. Ermas Kebede, administrator-general of the church; Abebe Gebre and Brig. Gen. Samuel Beyene, both in the 2d Division; and Wolde-Meskel, a crown counselor, and Warku Mekasha, general manager of the Addis Ababa dairy industry.



Army tank stands guard in front of the Grand Palace after rioting in Bangkok Friday.

Italy Gets Kissinger Aid Pledge

Secretary Visits Paris and Rome

ROME, July 5 (AP)—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that the United States was prepared to assist Italy should its economic situation worsen.

"We are following Italian events with sympathy and affection," he said at a luncheon with President Giovanni Leone. "You can count on the fact that, in whatever moment Italy should find itself in difficulty, we will do everything possible to assure its stability and progress."

Mr. Kissinger's visit with Foreign Minister Aldo Moro, a government spokesman said they held a "general discussion" of the country's economic problems but did not talk about a U.S. loan specifically.

High Officers in Cyprus

Makarios Says Greek Junta Effort to Topple Him

NICOSIA, July 5 (AP)—President Makarios publicly accused the Greek government today of plotting a coup to overthrow him.

The president said he was "not a man of blood" and that he would not be overthrown by a coup. He said he was "not a man of blood" and that he would not be overthrown by a coup.

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Athens Aides Said to Quit Over Policies

ATHENS, July 5 (AP)—The foreign minister and two high-ranking officials of the Greek government today announced their resignation in protest of the government's policy in Cyprus.

The resignations were those of Foreign Minister Spyros Tsiaras, the general secretary of the ministry, Angelos Vlachos, and director-general Ioannis "Tommis" Tsoukalas.

There has been no official announcement on the resignation of Foreign Minister Spyros Tsiaras, the general secretary of the ministry, Angelos Vlachos, and director-general Ioannis "Tommis" Tsoukalas.

Premier Vows Not to Back Down

Bangkok Police in Third Day Of Battle With Chinese Youths

BANGKOK, July 5 (AP)—A street war that Premier Sanya Dharmasakti blamed on Chinese motorcycle gangs escalated tonight. Police in battle gear chased young gunmen through the streets of the Chinese section as the death toll from three nights of violence neared 30.

The skirmishes tapered off about midnight, police said.

Mr. Sanya met with his cabinet and King Bhumibol Adulyadej on the latest crisis to face his nine-month-old government. There was no indication that the Premier would back down, as he has done during previous crises.



Sanya Dharmasakti

3 Years After Last Russian Docking

Salyut Space Linkup Improves Outlook on U.S.-Soviet Project

MOSCOW, July 5 (UPI)—Two cosmonauts today successfully docked their Soyuz-16 craft with the orbiting Salyut-3 space laboratory, entered it and began preparing for experiments.

Tass said that today's docking of the Soviet spacecraft, the first such linkup in more than three years, occurred at 0300 GMT, about 32 hours after the cosmonauts, Col. Pavel Popovich and Lt. Col. Yuri Artyukhin, blasted off in their Soyuz to chase the Salyut station, launched June 25.

The last successful Soviet linkup in space had been achieved in June, 1971, when three cosmonauts docked with Salyut-1 and remained aboard for 24 days. They died while returning to earth. Salyut-2 broke up in space in April, 1973, 11 days after launch.

Violent Subculture

The battleground, centered on the Phaholajai police station, is a neighborhood of comparatively wealthy businessmen of Chinese origin. Police said that a violent subculture of motorcycle gangs has developed and that it frequently produces gang fights.

What caused the latest violence was unclear. There has been resentment of the police among many young people since police tried last October to quell a student rebellion that toppled Thailand's military government and brought Mr. Sanya to power. But the powerful student movement seemed not to be involved in the latest disorders.

Mr. Sanya told newsmen that two of the motorcycle gangs, the Eagles and the Dragons, were investigating the violence. Some members, he said, had donned uniforms and were firing at other youths to stir up hatred of the police, most of whom are of Thai origin.

Lebanese, Palestinians Reported

Lit on Raids, Arming Camps

BEIRUT, July 5 (AP)—Lebanese and Palestinian guerrillas were reported to be at odds over the question of arming Palestinian refugee camps to fight Israeli reprisals on a suspension of guerrilla operations against Israel.

The newspapers said that Lebanon rejected a guerrilla proposal that the Arab countries jointly supply Lebanon's 15 refugee camps with \$20 million worth of ground-to-air missiles.

The Beirut newspaper Al-Anwar said Lebanon also demanded at the Arab League Defense Council meeting in Cairo this week a moratorium on "all guerrilla operations" against Israel pending the outcome of Arab-Israeli peace talks in Geneva.

Polluted Rains Cause Eye Irritation in Tokyo

TOKYO, July 5 (AP)—Thousands of Tokyo residents had bloodshot, painful or swollen eyes during the last two days because of sulfuric acid in intermittent misty rains, officials said today.

The acid content, 30 times higher than normal, resulted from auto and industrial emissions, government experts on pollution said. Reports said that 4,500 area residents complained of eye irritation. An official said: "We anticipate that there will be more acid rain in the next month."

Callaghan Sees EEC Stalling

On U.K. Bid for Better Terms

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan suspects some Common Market countries are stalling Britain's bid for better terms because they feel Labor may lose the next election.

"They may well feel it there is no Labor government next time then perhaps a lot of the issues of renegotiation will drop away," he said.

But the foreign secretary did not say which of Britain's eight European Economic Community partners are waiting to see the result of the general election. The election is widely expected in the fall.

Nixon Has Blood Clot in Leg; Danger of Death Is 'Now Past'

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., July 5 (AP)—President Nixon's doctor said today that the President's leg swelling had subsided and that the danger of death from a blood clot in his leg was "now past."

Mr. Nixon, who had kept the ailment secret from him for several days, was in good spirits when he was taken to the hospital for a blood clot in his leg.

The danger is now past, Mr. Nixon's doctor said today. The President's leg swelling had subsided and that the danger of death from a blood clot in his leg was "now past."

Jackson Sees Ailing Chou In Hospital

PEKING, July 5 (AP)—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, who has been ill for nearly two months, was in a hospital when he met U.S. Sen. Henry Jackson for a half-hour yesterday, the official Chinese news agency reported early today.

It was the first public disclosure that the 76-year-old Chinese leader's ailment is serious enough to require hospitalization.

Sen. Jackson, D-Wash., is visiting here for foreign policy talks. Mr. Chou's last appearance in public was on May 31. He fell ill in early May and Chinese officials explained it was due to his age.

Czechs, Prague and Solution 2 Disputes

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—The Department of State today announced that the Czech government had agreed to a preliminary settlement with the Czechoslovakia government on two 25-year-old problems: return of Czech gold and nationalization of Czech property.

The agreement, press officer King said, was initiated by Czech Foreign Minister Jan Plesch.

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Strikes for Higher Wages

Unrest in Portugal Spreading To Agricultural Workers

By Henry Giniger

MONTEITO, Portugal (NYT).—In the searing heat that descended on the wheat fields of the Alentejo region of southeastern Portugal, 300 men idled in the shade of a clump of trees, carrying on what they would never have dared do before April.

The men, agricultural workers, were on strike for better wages. With fellow strikers in two other towns near Évora, about 100 miles southeast of Lisbon, they represented the first outbreak of social unrest in the countryside. This unrest, bedeviling the fragile Portuguese economy, until recently had been confined to the industrial and public service sectors.

There has been a series of fires in the region, and military and

police officials indicate that out of all of them were accidental. The military command in Évora, close to the Spanish border, issued a statement a few days ago accusing "leftist adventurers" of inciting "wildcat strikes and carrying out a 'scorched earth' policy."

In this town the men denied any political affiliations or any desire to burn up their source of income. They have been on strike since June 28 with few resources to fall back on, but they said they would hold out until they got a settlement.

Tightly Controlled

On April 25, a military coup ended a half-century of dictatorship under which the right to strike was denied and workers' organizations were tightly controlled.

"Before April, if we had struck we would all have been behind bars," a weatherbeaten worker said.

Before the coup, little was heard from Portugal's somewhat submissive, semilitarized farm population, which either worked for low wages when it could or, particularly in the poor northern regions, emigrated to other European countries.

Strikes are not yet legal, even though a large part of the country's wage earners has indulged in them since April. The government, while tolerating strikes, has tried to discourage them.

Even though enjoying a newfound freedom, the farm workers expressed some disillusionment about the April revolution.

"Not Better Yet"

"We thought we would have good working conditions after April 25 but things are not better yet," one explained. Although all of them are landless, some showed strong interest in agrarian reform. They said their main concern was good wages.

Much of the wheat has been cut, but the rest is in danger of being spoiled. The loss is one that Portugal, which has to import huge amounts of food each year, can ill afford. In the strike area, the harvest is running a month behind.

Further south, in the area of Beja, the workers settled a few days ago with the landowners, many of whom live comfortably in Lisbon, for a harvest contract guaranteeing them 90 days' work at top wages of \$7.50 a day for men and \$4.00 for women. The contract meant increases of about 30 to 40 per cent.

In Montouto, Redondo, and in the area of Beja, the workers are asking the same top wage. The increase would be about 58 per cent.

A few weeks ago, a national minimum wage of \$132 a month was set by the government, but it did not apply to farm or service workers because so many of them work on the basis of seasonal contracts.

Police, Youths Clash 3d Day In Bangkok

(Continued from Page 1)

brought in combat troops with armored vehicles. Mr. Sanua urged Bangkok residents of all races to stay at home but said that he had no plans yet to impose a curfew.

Snipers today entered the fray for the first time, trading fire from upper windows of the Chinese area with rubber-trained border police. The police were instructed to use low-powered carbines first and work up to M-79 grenade launchers if necessary to flush the snipers from their nests.

Fatal Sniping

One of the three deaths reported today was attributed to sniper fire.

The border police broke up an assault on the Phibphalai police station, scattering rioters who apparently had planned to fire-bomb the station. They arrested three young men in mod clothes who said they had thrown bombs at stores about a half mile from the station.

Scattered clashes occurred elsewhere in the city between police and armed youths on commandeered vehicles. One group tried to burn a gasoline station, and bus companies ordered their vehicles from the streets to prevent their seizure.

Authorities reported dozens of youths had stopped private cars and siphoned gasoline into bottles to use as fire-bombs.

U.K. Wife Killer Gets Ten Years

CHELMSFORD, England, July 5 (Reuters).—A police man in Eric George was jailed yesterday for 10 years for the manslaughter of his Swedish-born wife, Rita, whose body was found in a shallow garden grave.

George, 34, pleaded not guilty to murder. He was accused of killing his 26-year-old wife because she refused to leave their apartment. Her body was found Jan. 25. The court was told that George had promised to move his policeman girlfriend, Carol Burton, into the apartment.

George told the jury his wife's death was accidental. "I squeezed her throat when she attacked me, but I did not strangle her intentionally."

Syrian Army Deserter To Wed Israeli Girl

HAIFA, Israel, July 5 (UPI).—A Syrian soldier who deserted his unit following the October war received permission yesterday to marry an Israeli girl, religious and court officials said.

The officials said Kaji Assad Badra, a 20-year-old member of the Druze religious sect from Hadar Syria, got permission to marry Samia Badra, a distant cousin who lives in the village of Dalit el-Carmel near Haifa.

Gierek, Tito to Confer

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia, July 5 (AP).—Edward Gierek, Polish Communist party leader, arrived here today for talks with President Tito.

la chrysothèque
ZOLOTAS
Authentic copy
BENAKI MUSEUM
The Collection
Priced From P.F. 200

PARIS
ATHENS LONDON
ST-TROPEZ
LYON
GENOVA
MADRID
TOKYO
HONG KONG

North Korea Denies Loss of a 'Spy' Ship

HONG KONG, July 5 (Reuters).—North Korea denied today that one of its ships had been sunk Tuesday by a patrol boat off Pusan, a South Korean port, after an exchange of gunfire.

The North Korean news agency said that South Korea had spread a "false rumor" that it had sunk a "spy ship." The Defense Ministry in Seoul said Wednesday that a patrol boat had sunk a three-ton "rescue boat" to be a North Korean spy boat.

5-Day Rain in Bombay Is Heaviest in 30 Years

NEW DELHI, July 5 (AP).—Torrential rains fell on Bombay for the fifth consecutive day today, blocking traffic, flooding streets and contributing to more than 30 deaths, news reports said.

The Bombay weather bureau called it the heaviest downpour since 1930. Officials said so much rain fell in 24 hours that one of their gauges overflowed.



SEEING DOUBLE—Two ostriches and a photographer all in the right place at the right time produced this two-headed creature at a zoo in New Jersey.

Says Lisbon Drops Referendum Bid

Portuguese Guinea's Governor Calls It, in Effect, Independent

By Henry Kamm

BISSAU, Portuguese Guinea (NYT).—According to the governor of Portuguese Guinea, this territory is already independent in practice. In a recent interview, he also indicated strongly that Lisbon had dropped its demand for a referendum before the formal granting of independence.

Gov. Carlos Soares Fabiao said that the people had achieved self-determination and were completely free. What remains to be done, he continued, is to agree on the method of elevating de facto independence to actual independence under international law.

Under these conditions, he said, his chief duty is to assure continuity in administration and economic activity and head off internal problems that could hinder a smooth transfer of power.

As commander in chief of about 45,000 troops here, he said, he has the mission of preventing any more bloodshed.

Full Truce Exists

Although the Portuguese and the African party for the independence of Guinea and Cape Verde have broken off cease-fire negotiations because of stumbling blocks, a full truce is in effect, and the liberation movement engages freely in political activity in the areas held by the Portuguese.

The governor, 43, a favorite of President Antonio de Spínola when Gen. Spínola was the commander here and Mr. Fabiao headed the paramilitary black militia, saw no contradiction between the breakdown of negotiations and the existence of a cease-fire.

In suggesting that Lisbon would not insist on a referendum as a condition for independence, Gov. Fabiao indicated that a major concession had been made to the liberation movement.

The movement maintains that Guinea-Bissau, as they call the area they control, became an independent country by declaration last year and is recognized as such by more than 80 members of the United Nations. The movement contends that Portugal, therefore, can no longer put the question of independence to a vote.

Gov. Fabiao used the same argument to explain that he believed that a referendum was "technically impossible" because there were two governments here.

Practical Aspects

Reminded that the program of the armed forces movement, which has led Portugal since the April 25 coup in Lisbon, specifies the referendum requirement, Gov. Fabiao replied:

"Yes, of course, the program talks of it. But we must think of the practical aspects. We must consider if it is possible or not." Everything the governor said made it clear that Lisbon had decided that a referendum was not possible.

The governor declined to comment on what the obstacles were to formal agreement with the liberation movement but he said they were linked to the existence of two governments in one country.

Gov. Fabiao, who has spent 12 years of his military career in this colony, had long shared Gen. Spínola's misgivings over the war here. He has been governor since May; he wears casual, civilian clothes, although he was promoted to brigadier general. The way he dresses is one way he emphasizes that he believes the solution is political, not military.

During the interview the governor referred to loose-leaf notebooks in which, over the years, he has put down his thoughts about Portuguese colonization in Africa. He has also written poems and plays in the notebooks, he said.

During his time here, Gen. Spínola also collected material for a book about the problem. When the book was published after his return to Portugal last year, it played an important part in the overthrow of the dictatorship.

There was talk that the killers belonged to a gang of rightist thugs called the Communist Hunters Command, which opposed Dom Helder's liberal attitudes.

An open critic of the Brazilian regime, Dom Helder has been a frequent nominee for the Nobel Peace Prize. Earlier this year, citizens of Norway awarded the archbishop a "people's peace prize" for his "struggle for peace, justice, freedom and human dignity against suppression and exploitation." Last month Dom Helder received an honorary doctorate from Harvard University.

There was a 1969 investigation into Father Silva's death, but it did not produce significant results. A Recife student named Rogério Matos do Nascimento was jailed in connection with the slaying but later was released.

Dom Helder has become a non-person under the military regime. His sermons and speeches are censored, political police have searched his office for Communist propaganda and unidentified assailants once sprayed his modest residence with machine-gun bullets. He was not mentioned in news stories about Mrs. da Silva's letter to President Geisel.

Slayer of Policemen Kills Self in Japan

HAKARI, Japan, July 5 (AP).—Police today captured a man armed with a shotgun who held two women hostages for three days on a hilltop near his home after he killed two policemen Wednesday.

But, police said, the gunman, Kenji Ichikawa, 32, died shortly after his capture, from shot-gun wounds inflicted trying to take his life to escape arrest.

Quake in Mongolia

TOKYO, July 5 (AP).—The Central Meteorological Agency said its seismographs recorded a strong earthquake in western Mongolia today.

They said a 19-year-old non-commissioned officer and a 26-year-old private made their escape into Lower Saxony's Harz Mountains.

10-Year Arms-Accord Goal 'Saved Summit'

By Murray Marder

PARIS, July 5 (WP).—Alarm over ending the Moscow summit talks in deadlock on the central nuclear issue impelled the United States and the Soviet Union to come up with the goal of a 10-year arms accord, informed sources now indicate.

President Nixon hailed this agreement as the most significant nuclear accomplishment at the conference, although "the two sides have not yet reached a final accord on the terms of the agreement," he said.

In fact, authoritative sources concede, the two sides are barely beginning to plumb the concept. It was only put forward Monday night in Moscow as an alternative to a total impasse on limiting offensive strategic weapons.

At the end of intensive talks between Mr. Nixon and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev on Saturday and Sunday at Yalta, the two sides had ruled out both a short extension of the five-year offensive weapons accord signed in 1972 or a permanent agreement.

Prospect of Stalemate

They were faced with the grim prospect of admitting that they were stalemated on the core issue of nuclear control. The reports of such an admission dealt a blow to the hopes of East-West détente could have been profound. Neither side wanted to accept those consequences.

What followed is an example of a new summit technique, in which an admission of a loss of momentum produces a compulsion to produce results or jeopardize earlier advances.

From information that can now be pieced together it is apparent why there were strong hints from Soviet sources last Sunday and Monday that prospects for a third U.S.-Soviet summit meeting suddenly had taken a turn for the worse.

They were reported to have been Monday and Tuesday in Moscow with word from Soviet sources that Mr. Brezhnev was holding unusually long and somber meetings with the Politburo.

On Monday while Mr. Nixon went to Minsk, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko were groping for a way out of the deadlock.

That night, with President Nixon on his way back to Moscow from Minsk, the American delegation suggested a compromise. If a two-to-five year extension of the 1972 agreement was out, as well as an indefinite agreement why not try for something in-between? This was the rationale behind what emerged as the proposed 10-year (actually 11) limitation on offensive nuclear weapons.

Mr. Kissinger was not joking. It is now doubly evident, when he told newsmen on Wednesday in Moscow amid laughter that the reason for agreeing to seek an accord that would run until 1985, instead of 1984, was because he couldn't pick 1984.

That is the title of the late George Orwell's novel warning how the world would look if "big brother" dictatorship shored its rule.

What happened to set off the American-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in this new direction, American officials say, include the following conclusions reached or confirmed at the summit:

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev, it is said, talked more frankly than such adversaries ever have talked about each nation's power and potentialities for warfare.

The Soviet nightmare, as an authoritative source put it, is "current inferiority" in numbers of deliverable nuclear warheads compared to the United States.

The parallel nightmare of some American military leaders is "some future American inferiority."

The 1972 agreement gave the Soviet Union the advantage in total numbers of land and sea-based missile launchers, 1,710 to 2,325. The Soviet missile construction program was then roaring ahead while the U.S. program was not. The United States was given compensating advantage in its large numbers of multiple nuclear weapons, which the Soviet Union had not even begun to test.

As a result, while the Soviet

Union is ahead in numbers of missiles, the United States holds a 3-1 advantage in numbers of actual weapons that could now be fired. The count was 7,940 American nuclear weapons to 2,800 weapons for the Soviet Union in mid-1974, according to Defense Secretary James Schlesinger.

Simultaneously, the United States is now in the process of advancing toward higher levels of nuclear technology, with its "titanic submarines and its B-1 bombers among other improvements, while the Soviet Union is developing four new systems of large missiles.

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News Analysis

Arms Control Experts Fear Surge in Ranks of A-Powers

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 5 (NYT).—At least 26 nations could acquire atomic weapons during the next decade unless existing technical and political barriers are strengthened, U.S. arms control officials believe.

That prospect has long been foreseen but political leaders have generally ignored it until India exploded an atomic device in May and President Nixon offered atomic power plants to Egypt and Israel in June.

Thousands of people around the world are believed to have enough scientific and engineering knowledge to build rudimentary atomic devices.

Their main handicap, however, is obtaining fissionable material. But that material, in the form of plutonium, will be a byproduct of a growing number of atomic power plants. By 1982, the world's nuclear power plants will be producing about 220,000 pounds a year of plutonium—enough to build tens of thousands of nuclear explosives.

The Political Deterrent

The remaining deterrent is political, the officials say. The nations would have to be persuaded to renounce the development of atomic weapons and accept international controls over their nuclear activities. None of the nations with atomic potential has signed agreements not to develop atomic weapons.

Another disturbing factor is atomic technology spreads as the possibility that terrorist groups might get hold of plutonium to use for blackmail.

Last fall, the Atomic Energy Commission issued strict requirements for the protection of atomic plants and materials.

Arms control officials hope that the example will be followed by other countries and by the In-

ternational Atomic Energy Agency, an intergovernmental agency related to the United Nations designed to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Five years ago, a majority of nations entered into a treaty to prevent the spread of atomic weapons. Eighty-three nations have ratified the treaty. Under it, the nuclear nations pledged not to help other nations acquire atomic weapons and those countries without such weapons pledged not to develop them.

Provision for Controls

But more important than such pledges was the system of international controls established under the treaty to prevent the diversion of fissionable materials such as plutonium to the manufacture of weapons. The treaty required nonnuclear states adhering to it to accept controls by the International Atomic Energy Agency over their present and future facilities and materials.

The next year will be crucial in testing whether the world community can prevent non-nuclear countries from using their plutonium to build atomic weapons, arms control officials fear.

The key lies in whether such potential members of the "atomic club" as West Germany, Japan, Italy, South Africa, Argentina and Brazil ratify the treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

The concern of American officials is focused on 26 countries, of which 12 have signed but not ratified the treaty. They are Japan, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, South Korea, Libya, and Venezuela.

13 Have Not Signed

The other 13, with either present or potential nuclear capabilities, who have not signed are Spain, India, Israel, South Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Portugal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Algeria, Chile, Saudi Arabia and North Korea.

France and China, both of which have developed atomic weapons, also have not signed the treaty, and their continued refusal to do so is important because of their ability to supply other countries with nuclear technology and materials.

If adherence to the nonproliferation treaty were universal, it would remain to be seen how effectively the International Atomic Energy Agency's safeguards would be in preventing the clandestine use of nuclear materials to build weapons.

The agency's annual budget for safeguards is now \$5 million, but its safeguard system is still in the formative stage. The budget figure, which arms control officials view as low, reflects a general disinterest and reluctance of nations to contribute to the controls program, officials say.

Per Lagerkvist Suffers Stroke

STOCKHOLM, July 5 (AP).—Swedish author and Nobel Prize laureate Per Lagerkvist, 83, was reported to be in a hospital in critical condition today following a brain hemorrhage.

Mr. Lagerkvist was brought unconscious to Danderyd Hospital here yesterday. The brain hemorrhage, termed minor, apparently was a reaction to influenza the author suffered recently, a hospital spokesman said. A slight improvement occurred today and he regained consciousness. But his condition was still extremely grave, the spokesman added.

He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1951, mainly for his best known work, "Barabbas." His works have been translated into 35 languages and include "The Gamlings," "The Dwarf" and "The Sibyl."

Copter Carrier Leningrad Heads For Indian Ocean

LONDON, July 5 (NYT).—The helicopter carrier Leningrad of the Soviet Mediterranean Squadron is heading south toward the Cape of Good Hope and appears to be headed for the Indian Ocean.

Senior naval officers of NATO, who disclosed the Leningrad's movements Wednesday, said it was accompanied by a tanker, a supply ship and a cruiser.

The Leningrad is one of two helicopter carriers usually attached to the Soviet Mediterranean Squadron. It came out of the Black Sea through the Bosphorus last week, passed the Strait of Gibraltar earlier this week and is now estimated to be nearing the Cape of Good Hope.

The Soviet squadron is being shadowed by NATO aircraft and ships.

Allied naval strength in the Indian Ocean at the moment, according to senior NATO sources, is five ships, three of which are American and two British.

Poll Indicates

Stanfield May Oust Trudeau

OTTAWA, July 5 (UPI).—

The Canadian Broadcasting Corp. said yesterday that its final pre-election opinion poll shows that the Progressive Conservative party leader, Robert Stanfield, may oust Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and emerge from Monday's election as the head of a new minority government.

The CBC said that its nationwide survey of 1,200 voters showed that the number of those favoring Mr. Trudeau's Liberal party has dropped to 34 per cent, a 3 per cent decrease since its first poll in early June. Support for the Tories has risen from 31 to 33 per cent, the new poll showed.

A Progressive Conservative alliance with the leftist New Democratic party, would give Mr. Stanfield enough votes to form a government, the CBC said.

U.S. Said to Deny Visa to American Defector in Russia

MOSCOW, July 5 (NYT).—An American Communist who served in the Soviet Union, 17 years ago, said yesterday that Soviet authorities had given him permission to go home but that his return had been "turned down" by the U.S. government.

Dean Hickey, 47, said that the U.S. Consulate Office here had notified him by letter that his request to be recognized as an American citizen had been rejected because he had accepted a Soviet passport in 1957, thus surrendering his American citizenship.

Mr. Hickey said his application to visit the United States as an alien was also refused because he had been a member of the American Communist party and because he did not intend to return to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Hickey, who decided to remain in the Soviet Union after a visit to a Moscow youth festival in 1957, said he had joined the Communist party in 1946. He has a Russian wife and an adopted daughter.

Bonn Promises Cairo Aid Worth \$200 Million

BONN, July 5 (AP).—West Germany has promised \$200 million in capital aid to Egypt during the next three years in agreements signed today by Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher of West Germany.

India, followed by Egypt, are now the two largest recipients of West German aid.

A joint communiqué issued on the third day of Mr. Fahmy's four-day visit to Bonn announced a financial cooperation agreement that assures Egypt of \$63 million in aid for 1974, with the remaining \$136 million to follow in 1975 and 1976.

A second agreement provides \$4.1/2 million for an Egyptian feasibility study of the gigantic \$1.2-billion Qattara Depression project, in which seawater led into the depression would be used to generate energy. The agreement also pledges West Germany to guarantee exports of \$10 million in equipment and services for reconstruction and industrialization of Egypt.

Icelandic Regime To Be Attempted By Conservative

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, July 5 (AP).—Prime Minister Eldon said today that he has asked the conservative Independence party's leader, Geir Hallgrímsson, to try to form a coalition government.

The announcement ended speculation about a new coalition following last October's general election, in which none of the five main parties won a majority in the 60-seat parliament.

Mr. Hallgrímsson said that he made the decision after talks with leaders of all parties, including outgoing Prime Minister Ólafur Jóhannesson of the Progressive party, who had headed a leftist coalition since 1971.

Mr. Hallgrímsson was expected to turn to the Progressives to try to form a working coalition of 41 in the parliament. Although the support of the five Social Democratic party members may also be sought, political observers said, this would leave in opposition the (Communist) People's Alliance party and the small Liberal Left party.

Once a coalition government was formed, Mr. Hallgrímsson said, it would be expected to give Iceland a sharp turn to the right. The main plank in his campaign platform was Iceland's continued membership in NATO and maintaining U.S. maintenance of NATO's air and navy base at Keflavik.

Hanft's Secret Trip Report

RAJAPUR, India, July 5 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today that she had taken a secret trip to the Soviet Union, due to have taken place next week, has been postponed until the second half of October, it was announced today.

Population Group Asks U.S. Immigration Cut

By Bradley Graham

TON, July 5 (WP).—A new study by the Population Growth, Inc., a two-year study, has called for a cutback on immigration to the United States and a reduction in the number of illegal aliens. The study, which is the first of its kind, says that the U.S. population is growing too fast and that the immigration of illegal aliens is a major factor in the growth.

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Angela Davis speaking to crowd in Raleigh, N.C.

Lead North Carolina Protest

Abernathy, Angela Davis Assail 'Injustice'

RALEIGH, N.C., July 5 (UPI).—The word is simple, and the word is plain. The Rev. Ralph Abernathy told a crowd of 5,000 cheering demonstrators on the grounds of the state capital yesterday. "Let my people go."

Calling North Carolina "the most repressive state in America," he demanded that "the pharisees of this state open your prison doors and free your prisoners."

Mr. Abernathy is head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The demonstration, sponsored by the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression, was called to draw attention to the administration of justice in North Carolina, where 45 persons are on death row, more than in any other state. The state's total population, 4,400,000, gives it one of the highest prisoner ratios to state population in the nation.

Speakers also carried signs protesting forced sterilization of women and construction of the Federal Center for Correctional Research in Rutherford, N.C. It was repeatedly charged throughout the rally that experiments in behavior modification will be performed there on politically troublesome federal prisoners.

The main speaker and prime mover of today's demonstration was Angela Davis, co-chairman of the alliance. Miss Davis charged that North Carolina was "the No. 1 disaster area in terms of racial justice."

Apart from the demonstrators, there were few people on the streets. The only people visible off the march route were several hundred state highway patrolmen.

Cov. James Holshouser alerted 1,000 members of the National Guard before leaving town to "go fishing." In marked contrast, Raleigh's mayor, Clarence Lightner, a black funeral director, and several members of the city council, welcomed demonstrators to the city at a rally before the march.

Speaking on the steps of the capitol, Miss Davis sounded a note of defiance. "We are not here to be intimidated," she said. "We are here to demand justice."

Gen. Salvador Rangel, in charge of the operation, conceded there had already been "several armed clashes," without giving further details.

Sen. Figueroa's disappearance on May 29 created a great stir in Mexico. An old-style politician with a large following, Sen. Figueroa is a millionaire owner of truck and bus fleets. He has long been president of the truckers' federation and wields considerable influence over the country's road transportation unions.

In a somewhat surreal ceremony recently before officials and peasants looking at large photographs of the kidnapped senator, he was formally nominated by the ruling party to become the next governor of the state of Guerrero. Guerrero, one of Mexico's most isolated and im-

poor areas, is where Mr. Cabanas operates. High government officials have angrily condemned the abduction, but persons close to the senator maintain that, as future governor, Sen. Figueroa voluntarily arranged a meeting to seek a truce with the powerful guerrilla leader.

Guerrillas' friends believe he was not permitted to return because the government had not fulfilled the original conditions for the encounter; namely the withdrawal of federal troops and secret police who normally patrol the area.

Last week, however, local newspapers received a ransom note apparently signed by the guerrillas. Their demands—for \$4 million, 100 automatic rifles and freedom for political and ordinary state prisoners, among other points—were considered "excessive" by the government.

The number of arrests is not disclosed, but local sources say there are "many" because "life in the mountains is tough, and it's normal for a man to have a gun."

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Charter Plan Gets Backing In N. Ireland

But Leaders Cautious On British Proposals

BELFAST, July 5 (UPI).—Political leaders today expressed guarded approval of a British government plan for the people of Northern Ireland to determine their own future through a constitutional convention.

Violence in the province continued, however. Security officials said a gang attacked a part-time policeman on Belfast's Donegal Road early this morning, shot him twice in the stomach and left him for dead.

The policeman underwent an emergency operation and was in serious condition in a Belfast hospital, officials said.

A policy paper released in London yesterday announced plans for the election of a 78-member constitutional convention which would enable representatives of all political factions here to discuss the future of the province.

Direct Rule. Northern Ireland has been under direct rule from London since May 29, when Westminster suspended the provincial Assembly and Executive in the wake of a Protestant general strike.

Brian Faulkner, former chief executive of the province, said the paper justified the sharing of power between majority Protestants and minority Catholics.

"The general public will be able to go unemotionally into elections for the convention," he said. "I believe they will support the policies of the former power-sharing executive."

Hard-line Protestant leaders welcomed the plan. William Craig, leader of the Vanguard movement, said, "I think the majority of the community in Northern Ireland should be well pleased with the government's decision."

"Not Too Bad." Glen Barr, a leader of the Ulster Workers' Council, which called the May general strike, said, "It does not seem too bad."

But John Hume, deputy leader of the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party, said there should be a cooling-off period before an election campaign.

"The white paper [the British government's policy statement on the Ulster constitution] also fails to deal with security issues," he said. "The whole security problem has been dogged completely."

Mrs. Marie Drumm, vice-president of the Provisional Sinn Fein, political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, also expressed reservations about the white paper.

"There seems to be very little in it for our people," she said.

U.S. Calls Envoy Home on Turkish Opium Decision

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—As evidence of its disappointment and anger over the Turkish decision to allow resumption of opium poppy cultivation, the United States has recalled William Macomber Jr., the U.S. ambassador to Ankara.

The decision is expected to return during the weekend and will report to Joseph Sisco, the acting secretary of state, on Monday, officials said.

Foreign Minister Tural Guner told Ambassador Macomber earlier this year that Turkey was determined to "re-examine" the agreement made in 1971 to cease opium poppy cultivation because of the "economic sacrifices" of Turkish farmers.

"We are recalling Ambassador Macomber for consultations to review the situation arising from the July 1 decision of the Turkish government," State Department Press Officer John King told a news conference today.

On Monday, Turkey lifted the three-year-old ban. Turkey has been the primary source of illegal heroin smuggled into the United States.

Low-Cost Terms Given Yugoslavia On U.S. A-Plant

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—The U.S. Export-Import Bank has authorized \$176 million in low-cost financing for a nuclear power plant in Yugoslavia, the first time it has given aid for a nuclear project in a Communist country.

The financing, extended in the form of a credit for purchase of U.S. equipment, is the largest ever given Yugoslavia by the bank and is unusual in the following respects:

• It provides 90 per cent of the financing for sales of U.S. equipment for the project, compared to the normal 45 per cent financing of Exim Bank loans.

• It guarantees repayment of an additional loan of \$29 million to finance local costs, such as payment for Yugoslavian labor and equipment. Normally, local costs are not part of Exim Bank's financing.

Warren Glick, executive vice-president of Exim Bank, said the unusually favorable terms were justified to keep West German interests from obtaining the contract.

The interest rate on the \$176-million credit is 7 per cent, considerably below market interest rates.

Computer Inadvertently Reveals Wife Cheating on Husband in U.S.

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP).—A wife's cheating on her husband has been unmasked as a result of the vigilance of the city's efficient—and unfeeling—parking ticket computer.

The computer is used to track down "scofflaws." Among them was an upstate driver who piled up \$2,000 in unpaid traffic tickets. When the man of the house got the bill, he telephoned the parking violations bureau, and complained: "This car is registered to my wife and she hasn't been in New York City in five years. I'm not paying up."

Thereupon, the bureau mailed the man copies of the summonses. He noted that they were all made out on afternoons when he was at work, at the rate of two a week, and all in the same block on Manhattan's East Side.

"He called me to apologize," a bureau official reported, "and told me he confronted his wife with the grim evidence and that she finally broke down and admitted she was having an affair."

Furthermore, the man promised the tickets would be paid.

Japanese Voters Are Choosing Half of Diet's Upper House

TOKYO, July 5 (Reuters).—Voters go to the polls on Sunday in an Upper House election marked by a controversy over the role of Japan's giant corporations in the campaign.

The chairman of the Central Election Administration Commission, Masamichi Horigome, said this week that public concern was mounting over the support given by big business to candidates of the ruling Liberal Democratic party.

Tomisaburo Hashimoto, the Liberal Democratic party secretary, filed a complaint yesterday with the Tokyo District Prosecutor's Office, charging that Mr. Horigome's intervention obstructed electoral freedom and violated the law.

An angry Premier Kakuei Tanaka also condemned the statement, arguing that labor unions were backing certain candidates of opposition parties.

Complaint Filed. The biggest union organization, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and a Socialist-affiliated citizens' group counter-attacked today. They filed a complaint with the prosecutor's office, alleging that Mr. Hashimoto had made a false partisan accusation against Mr. Horigome.

Japan's big corporations have in the past provided funds for the conservative Liberal Democrats but this is the first time they have openly supported candidates for the government party with manpower as well as money.

Also this week, a civic group filed a complaint against executives of the Mitsubishi Electric Corp., charging that they had urged their employees to vote for a company-backed Liberal Democratic candidate.

The controversy has tended to obscure the inflation issue, which opposition parties had regarded as a trump card in their bid to end the Liberal Democrats' majority in the Upper House of the Diet (parliament). A total of 130 of the 252 seats are at stake.

Consumer prices rose 22.1 per cent in May over last year and opinion polls early in the campaign showed that the cost of living was a major concern among the electorate.

Present standings in the Upper House are: Liberal Democrats, 134; the Socialist party, 50; Ko-meito (Clean Government) party, 23; Communist party, 11; Democratic Socialist party, 11; and Independents, 6. Eight seats are vacant.

Polls Favor Reds. Recent opinion polls have predicted sizable gains for the Communists and lesser gains for the Liberal Democrats. The Socialist

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Who Rules, Who Will Rule?

Experts Fill Information Gap on Shape of Ethiopia's Future

Paul Hofmann

ARABA, July 5 (NYT).—The wife of an ambassador to this country will meet some Ethiopian leaders and other local officials. You'll pick up some interesting rumors.

A majority opinion emerges, nevertheless: Considerable time will elapse before it becomes clear who is actually in charge and there will not be any violence.

"What's going on is true to form," said an Italian who was born in Ethiopia, the Red Sea region to the north. "Ethiopians thrive on a degree of ambiguity, but they are also very gentle people."

Reminiscing, the Italian said, with moist eyes: "Well, never forget how good the Emperor was to us when he returned from his long exile in triumph in 1941. His first order was, 'Don't do any harm to the Italians.' And it was obeyed. And you know what? When the army started getting restless early this year, it told the soldiers and the population to let the foreigners alone. And the order is being obeyed."

Italians are still the largest group of Ethiopia's foreign community, with numbers about 30,000. Quite a few older Italians have Ethiopian wives, although

Mussolini frowned on intermarriage when this country was a colony of his short-lived empire. But today, most signs that are not in Amharic, the official language, are in English.

Lingua Franca. The owner-driver of a Pontiac who has worked for the U.S. and Israeli Embassies and is now on his own said: "My friends make me laugh when they speak in Amharic." When we parted, he said in American English, "O.K., so long now, I'll be seeing ya."

English has indeed become the lingua franca of this multilingual empire, although many Ethiopians over the age of 50 still understand Italian.

The Pontiac driver is the father of several of Addis Ababa's many students who do not know what to do with themselves right now. The modern campus of Haile Selassie University, where demonstrations had often started in the past, was closed indefinitely early this year. High schools, too, are closed for the winter vacations. Ethiopia's winter, a four-month rainy season, has just started. Nights are quite cold in this capital, 8,000 feet above sea level.

On a rare visit to the capital, a Swedish Lutheran missionary who has been serving in the Ethiopian interior for decades

pointed at a high-rise construction project on Churchill Road. A sign there says, in Amharic and English, that it will be an office building with a shopping center on the ground floor and a night club in the basement.

Worlds Apart. "Don't think you know Ethiopia when you see Addis Ababa," the missionary remarked. "The country's 14 provinces are really 14 different worlds with different peoples, languages and customs. One province doesn't know what's going on in the next. Ethiopia seems rigidly centralized, and yet it took unconsciously long before Addis Ababa realized, or would admit, that people were starving and dying by the thousands in the Wollo and Sidamo Provinces where the long droughts have parched the earth."

The proliferation of rumors and the general murkiness surrounding what seems to be a slow-motion power shift are deepened by the scarcity of information in the country's newspapers and broadcasts.

On the day the Emperor had a possibly historical confrontation with army officers, the military-controlled Radio Ethiopia relayed a play-by-play account of the World Soccer Cup matches in West Germany. The broadcast was entirely in German.

Thieves Get Guns At Calif. Armory

COMPTON, Calif., July 5 (UPI).—Thieves made off with scores of rifles, machine guns, shotguns, grenade launchers and ammunition from an unguarded National Guard armory, police said today.

Police detectives, FBI agents and military officials said they discovered the theft last night.

Among the weapons stolen were 70 M-16 machine guns, 80 M-14 rifles, eight grenade launchers, 150 bayonets, 40 grenades, 100 riot grenades, 75 gas masks and thousands of rounds of ammunition, police said.

The interest rate on the \$176-million credit is 7 per cent, considerably below market interest rates.

Warren Glick, executive vice-president of Exim Bank, said the unusually favorable terms were justified to keep West German interests from obtaining the contract.

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Election in Japan

A familiar political story seems to be developing in Japan, where voters on Sunday will elect half the 253 members of the Upper House of the Diet. An effort to bring four main opposition groups together in a common slate of candidates has failed, enhancing the probability that Premier Tanaka's Liberal-Democratic party will retain its majority in the House of Councilors.

Japan, buffeted by the highest inflation rate of any industrialized country, has been hard hit by the energy shortage as well. With Mr. Tanaka's popularity skidding sharply in the opinion polls, the ruling party only a few months ago seemed certain to lose its nine-seat majority in the Upper House. But a bickering opposition and serious split among the Socialists, largest of the opposition groups, may save the day for Mr. Tanaka.

The Socialist party issued the belated call for a united opposition front, but this ini-

tiative was opposed by two other Socialist factions and rejected by the Communists and by Komeito, the clean government party. By staying out of an election coalition, the Communists obviously hope to maintain their momentum of 1972, when they significantly increased their members in the Lower House from 14 to 40 and their popular vote from 6.8 to 10.5 per cent.

It will be unhealthy for Japan's democracy if the non-Communist opposition continues to be fragmented and ineffective. The Liberal-Democratic party, in power 25 years, is considering a set of new laws, ostensibly to help restore old Japanese virtues such as patriotism and obedience but actually designed to curb press reporting, public protests and the leaking of corporate secrets. This is the kind of move that needs to be challenged by a vigilant, democratic opposition.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cross of Gold

A long-overdue bill to fulfill a United States commitment to help the world's poorest nations finally sailed through the House this week, burdened with an intolerable cross of gold.

This still-affluent nation can well afford the proposed \$385 million contribution for the next four years to the World Bank's soft-loan window, the International Development Association (IDA). Indeed the United States would be shortchanging its own vital interests if it failed to maintain its reasonable share of this American-inspired international effort to head off potential explosive disaster in the less-developed world.

The price that some congressmen exacted for supporting this responsible action, however, may be more than the nation can bear—or at least more than it can responsibly be asked to risk. Appended to the IDA appropriation—in order to gain House votes—is a totally irrelevant provision that would

permit Americans to buy, sell and own gold for the first time in 40 years. The run on gold that this might touch off could have devastating effects on trade and payments balances abroad and on capital markets at home at a time when there is already perilous uncertainty on both fronts.

The gold clause, which appears in slightly differing forms in the House and Senate versions of the IDA bill, ought to be stricken in conference. At the very least, the conferees should empower the administration to postpone the lifting of gold restrictions if in its judgment such action would endanger the nation's prosperity and balance of payments. In its present form, the potential risks of this measure unfortunately threaten to overwhelm the unquestionable merit of its original and fundamental purpose to fulfill the American commitment to IDA.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Censorship and Summity

It was only a week after the United States Supreme Court had affirmed the principle that a free society can only remain free if the government keeps its hands off the news. Tuesday night, the Russian technicians who operated the "satellite feed" that brought pictures from the Moscow summit showed what happens when governments take into their hands the right to censor public expression. Each time American broadcast correspondents tried to get out the story of what was happening to Soviet dissidents—with particular respect to the repressive precautions taken during Mr. Nixon's visit—the technicians cut them off in mid-sentence. It was a story the Russian authorities did not wish to have told while the summit was in progress, so they cut it off—just by pulling the plug.

It has never been easy for Western correspondents to get stories out of the Soviet Union that the government didn't want told. And it is certainly true that the Soviet Union is not the only government in the world that resorts to censoring what it dislikes to hear. Yet the heavy fashion in which the Russians behaved on just this one occasion tells

us all we need to know about the value of a free press and the price that is paid when an overbearing government intervenes. The story the Americans were attempting to tell concerned the general problem of the lives of dissidents in the Soviet Union, and especially their treatment while President Nixon was in town. The story of the way that Mr. Nixon's presence resulted in the Russian authorities rounding up their local critics and jailing them was of more than passing interest to the American people.

And yet Mr. Nixon's aides were conspicuously silent on the subject, declining to lodge any forceful formal protest, saying merely to whomever might be listening that the American broadcasters should have the right to cover and report whatever they pleased. It is somewhat disappointing that no one in the President's party was willing to defend, if only for the record, the elementary principles, so central to a free system of government, of a free press. Ironically, it was left to the Russians, by their abrupt interruption of the American broadcasters, to drive the lesson home.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

President Nixon and Watergate

President Nixon's parley at the summit with Mr. Brezhnev will make the world a less unsafe place than it would otherwise have been in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Each has agreed to be content with one field of antiballistic missiles instead of two. This should mean that the deterrent will continue to deter at least to the same extent that it does now. World peace will continue to depend upon the threat of devastation but the balance of terror will not have been upset. The agreement to reduce and limit arms is a solid achievement and ought to be welcomed everywhere. . . . The agreements bring relief, but they do not prove that the Soviet Union and the United States understand each other better than they did before or that they have come closer together.

—From the Guardian (London).

In other times, Nixon's comeback would have been a triumph. But we have been forewarned that applause will not be appropriate. Because it is in divert the

attention of honest citizens, to try to make the Watergate affair forgotten, that Nixon has stockpiled these unbelievable diplomatic successes. It was to conceal his sins, to hide the drop in his prestige, that he condemned himself to success. This is what the Nixon haters repeat. And it is not because of Watergate that they started hating Nixon; they have been hating him since 1947. . . . Should he be impeached or should he resign? Hunting strategists have various opinions on this. . . . "This won't last," some say, "we'll get him." Maybe. But I personally believe rather that it is the canonization of this disliked President which is likely in the more or less long term. I believe that in a few years we will read in virtuous American editorials that Richard Nixon—who is not an angel—has the exemplary merit of showing that in a real democracy the executive is not necessarily shaken by waves of opinion and that a president can act and even reinforce the prestige of his country in the world, while, at home, good souls, every day, splash him with mud.

—Nicolas Chatelet in Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 6, 1899

WASHINGTON—Though aware of the advantages of horseless carriages for artillery service, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification of the U.S. Army has practically decided that the vehicle has not yet been sufficiently developed to warrant its adoption in military service. But it is obvious that the advantages of the horseless carriage are so overwhelmingly evident that its eventual adoption into the military will only be a matter of time.

Fifty Years Ago

July 6, 1924

PARIS—The sportsmen of 45 nations and thousands of tourists from every corner of the world gathered in Paris to celebrate the opening of the Eighth Olympic Games at the Colombes Stadium yesterday. The downtown section of the city was crowded early in the morning with athletes, ex-athletes and tourists, all wearing their national colors in their button-holes. Like something else, it promises to be "the greatest show on earth."



Summity and Hypocrisy

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Nobody seems to be very happy about the Nixon-Brezhnev summit meeting; actually it was more honest than most. It was a stand-off—a holding operation in a time of political uncertainty all over the world. In this sense, it was a realistic conference because it expressed the political realities, which are uncertain at best.

Nations do not commit themselves to fundamental military changes affecting the balance of power in the world, when both politics and technology are in the process of revolutionary change. Nobody knows what intentions and politicians will be influencing the course of events in the next few years.

Henry Kissinger is undoubtedly right in thinking that the pace of nuclear technology is outrunning the pace of political stability or even common sense in the world. "Both sides," he observed, "have to convince their military establishments of the benefits of restraint, and that is not a thought that comes naturally to military people on either side."

The Military

But neither Nixon nor Brezhnev is now strong enough, politically, to compel their military establishments to cut defense budgets or take chances for peace. In a time of political weakness and confusion, the military men and their political allies tend to prevail; this is what happened in Moscow.

In practical terms, Brezhnev could not enter into long-range military agreements with an American president facing impeachment. Similarly, Nixon could not, with all his other troubles, agree to concessions on weapons that would infuriate the Joint Chiefs of Staff and their conservative allies in the Congress, whose votes he needs to avoid impeachment and conviction.

So, the summit meeting came out about as expected. If it had been any worse, it would have been a disaster, and if it had been presented as a triumph, it would have been fraud. Even so, the pretense of success on both sides by Nixon and Brezhnev was a little thick.

Both Nixon and Brezhnev, having disagreed on the primary questions of nuclear arms control, somehow felt obliged to pretend that their failures had been a great success. The truth is that they lost out to the hawks, but pretended the doves had won. Actually, they came out of an ominous mess fairly well, and agreed to keep talking, but in-

sisted on overstating their limited agreements.

In a way, this is reassuring. Nixon and Brezhnev don't agree, but insist on trying to agree. They don't believe in their dreams of U.S.-Soviet understanding, but believe in believing, and agree to keep talking in the hope that something will turn up. And this is some kind of progress.

What is not clear is why they overstate their limited successes and underestimate their fundamental differences, and, in the process, confuse the American and Soviet peoples. On his way home from Moscow, Nixon stopped in Maine on his way to Key Biscayne, and argued that he was on the way to "permanent" peace, that he and Brezhnev were engaged in an "irreversible" process toward concord in the world, when obviously everything is impermanent these days and reversible.

The truth is that the world needs fundamental changes in the control of military arms, inflation, prices, trade, population and the environment, but does not have the political unity to deal with these fundamental questions. This is Kissinger's main point. He keeps driving for the objective but does not have the political backing to put it over.

It is not only that Nixon and Brezhnev cannot agree about these fundamental international issues. The governments of the Soviet Union and the United States are also divided internally. Secretary of State Kissinger and Secretary of Defense Schlesinger disagree about what should be done on these fundamental strategic questions, but cover up their disagreements.

Brezhnev has the same problem with his military leaders and his Politburo. No wonder, then, that the Moscow summit satisfied nobody. But at least it kept the negotiations going, and raised the possibility of agreements later on in the 70s or 80s.

Divisions

By that time, of course, as Kissinger implies, the arms race may be beyond control. Also, Kissinger and Brezhnev will undoubtedly be out of power. But for the present, the main point is clear: Washington and Moscow are still too divided at home and still too suspicious of one another to reach fundamental agreements on a new order in the world.

Also, the political instability of China, Europe, the Middle East and Japan is so obvious that neither the U.S. nor the U.S.S.R.

is prepared to gamble now on long-range military accommodation.

This is why the Moscow summit ended in a scoreless tie. Neither Nixon nor Brezhnev could have compelled their military colleagues to make basic strategic changes, even if they had wanted to. The political structure is too weak, the time is not ripe, even if fundamental changes are overdue. It was a disappointing summit, but at least it reflected the political realities.

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What Nukes Are Good Nukes?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The United States government quite obviously expects political relations with France to become more intimate under its newly installed government and the prospect of a Nixon-Schlesinger summit following one of Henry Kissinger's pettingpans, will certainly help warm a friendship that has sometimes faltered.

But this reaffirmation of close ties that have sometimes been needlessly piqued is not expected to result in any major improvement in military links between this country and NATO. Despite certain differences between the Giscard regime and its orthodox Gaullist predecessor, there is not yet a question of reintegrating French forces into the alliance.

An Exercise

It is, however, hoped by high sources in both Washington and Paris that bilateral strategic relations will improve, possibly leading eventually to some coordination between French nuclear targeting and that of the Atlantic high command.

The latter has now been altered to take into account a U.S. pledge of immediate selective missile strikes against Soviet military installations in the event of a major attack on Western Europe—something which is in the nature of a planning exercise since no such attack is held conceivable today.

Hitherto French doctrine (as revised since the resignation of President de Gaulle in 1969) relied on immediate use of France's small nuclear weapons stockpile as soon as any French forces are hit in the unlikely event of war. So far there has never been an

effort to coordinate the targets selected for such arms with the targets listed by NATO and U.S. planners.

Now, however, with NATO's acceptance of the new doctrine of Defense Secretary Schlesinger, it is believed easier to discuss joint targeting programs with France.

France's nuclear force is exceedingly small when compared with the U.S. strategic force or with the approximately 7,000 American tactical atomic warheads stationed in Western Europe on behalf of NATO. Nevertheless, it is now acknowledged by the United States that France, by its own efforts and with no American aid, has managed to build a small but effective modern nuclear arm.

The program was initially decided upon by the Fourth Republic government after the disastrous Suez campaign of 1956. It only gathered serious momentum after De Gaulle proclaimed the Fifth Republic.

For several years there has been serious talk about the theoretical possibility of developing a "European" nuclear force by pooling the French and British national atomic weapons systems for the benefit of the nine-nation European Community. Under this theory, Bonn would be given some say in the direction although it would possess no nuclear hardware.

In 1973 Washington deliberately flouted both London and Paris that it favored creation of such a "European" force as a means of aiding the organization of a politically unified Europe. These hints implied the United States might release Britain from its pledge not to reveal secret information received from the U.S. to develop its nuclear force.

However, such intimations petered out and never meant

much. The trouble is not with American reluctance to see Britain share the few bits of knowledge obtained from us that are still regarded as secret.

France Alone

The real trouble is that France, all alone, by a tough program of testing and by brilliant engineering, has already surpassed Britain and developed a superior atomic capability. Certainly in military nuclear and probably in most phases of peaceful aspects, the French have forged ahead.

One consequence of this is a declining French interest in the concept of pooling which had been especially cherished as a long-term project by former British Prime Minister Heath and the late Prime Minister Pompidou. And, while the United States was eager to support any move that seemed to contribute to ultimate political unity in Europe, not just an economic bloc, it disavows the idea of diverting too large a share of British resources to such an effort.

Moreover, the present Washington administration is privately convinced that a pooled Franco-British force might encourage more spending than it was worth, either strategically or as a political symbol. Also, that anyway it could have no real value to European unity unless West Germany were given a more authoritative voice in its administration and direction than either the French or the British would wish.

Thus, despite indications of greater warmth in French-U.S., French-German and French-NATO relationships, the dramatic token of such unity—a "European" nuclear force—seems even further from realization than a year ago.

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ambodian Rebels Fall Back to Oudong to Stem Offensive

PHNOM PENH, July 5 (AP)—Khmer Rouge forces pulled back and Oudong today to defend against an advancing government force that is trying to open supply routes to the rice fields northwest Cambodia, field of the said.

The government force of about 4 men headed toward Oudong, provincial capital 25 miles north here that was lost in March. The field officers said an estimated 4,000 to 5,000 Khmer Rouge troops were massing and Oudong to try to stem government drive.

Another government column reported moving from Long-20 miles east of Oudong.

Fighting also was reported at two places along Highway 4, the road from Phnom Penh to the coast and Kompong Som, Cambodia's chief seaport. Since early May, the insurgents have held control of 90 miles of the 146-mile highway.

The Cambodian command said government troops killed 60 insurgents in a battle along the highway, 46 miles from here. Government losses were three dead and 40 wounded, the command said.

Heavy fighting was reported to be continuing around isolated Kompong Sella, the last government-held town on the stretch of Highway 4 in Khmer Rouge hands.

Meanwhile, a North Vietnamese broadcast said a Cambodian National United Front delegation, headed by Vice Premier Kien Samphan, recently visited Communist-controlled areas of South Vietnam. The Hanoi broadcast said the visit by the exile government group began June 11 and, this day, the Cambodians held talks with leaders of the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government.

The vice-premier is the chief lieutenant of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed Cambodian chief of state who is in exile in Peking. But some observers believe that he is edging Prince Sihanouk.

In South Vietnam, Communist guerrillas fired more than 10 rockets into the town of Phu Cuong, 15 miles north of Saigon, and killed or wounded 10 civilians, the Saigon command said.

It was the first shelling of the provincial capital since the cease-fire. The target apparently was a military base that is the forward headquarters of government forces battling the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese in an infiltration corridor north of Saigon.

Luxembourg Sets VA Reduction to stem Inflation

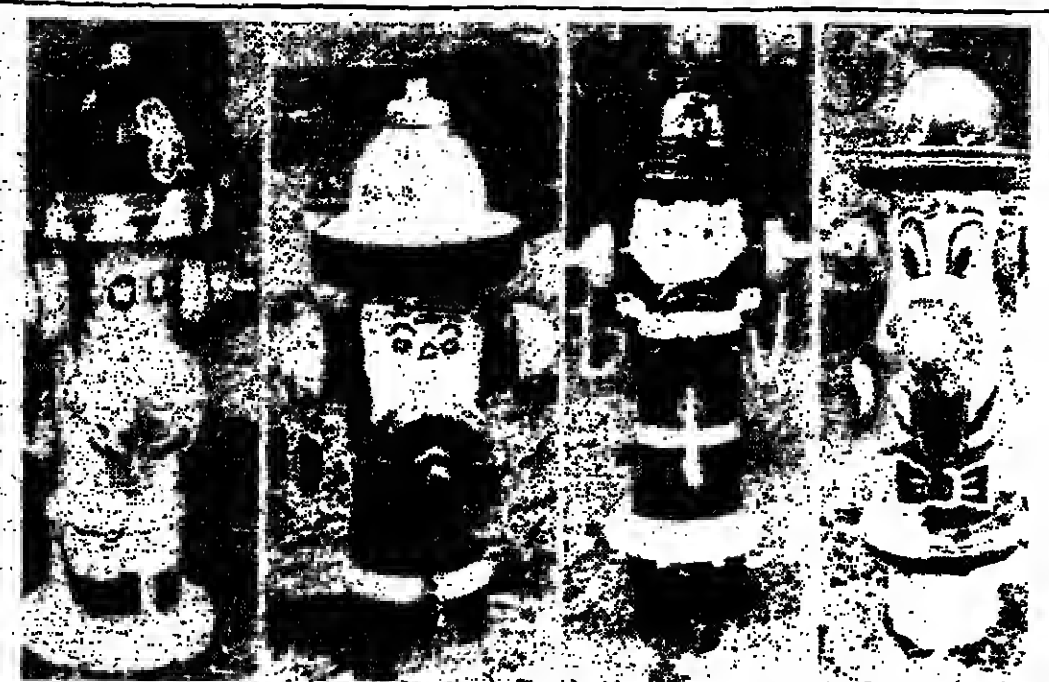
LUXEMBOURG, July 5 (Reuters)—Luxembourg's new center government today announced would take active measures to stem inflation, including raising the value added tax on goods.

Representing his government's plan to Parliament, Premier Jean Thoen said the Economics Ministry would take stronger control over prices.

Although the budget has not been worked out, it will include reduction in the value added tax and increases in family allowances to help poorer families, he said.

The government took office last month after 55 years of Christian democratic rule.

He affirmed the government's support for the European Economic Community and said its aim should still be European union by 1980. He said a powers of the European Parliament, which meets in Luxembourg and Strasbourg, must be strengthened.



GOING TO THE DOGS—Fire pligs in Madison, Ill., near East St. Louis, are taking on a new character. They are being painted by school children who have come up with the following: From left: a clown, a priest, a fireman and Donald Duck.

Italian Chamber Removes Immunity of Neo-Fascist

ROME, July 5 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday lifted the parliamentary immunity of Italy's neo-Fascist leader and ordered him to face charges of incitement of an armed revolt against the state.

The charges had been filed against Giorgio Almirante by a magistrate in the central Italian town of Spoleto.

Mr. Almirante was quoted as having told a rally of his party at Caserta, near Spoleto, that "youths must get ready for action before others" and that he expected to achieve from the re-

sponse of the party "results similar to those in Portugal, Spain and Greece."

Mr. Almirante reportedly said his party "for the time being has no rifles to give to its youths."

The Spoleto magistrate brought the case to parliament last September. All parties backed the charges with the exception in Mr. Almirante's MSI group.

The neo-Fascist leader had been charged last year with attempting to revive Fascism by a Milan magistrate.

In that case too the chamber voted to lift Mr. Almirante's immunity.

Road Toll Drop Reported in Italy

ROME, July 5 (UPI)—Traffic deaths in Italy have gone down since gasoline prices went up.

The Central Institute of Statistics has reported that 2,396 persons died and 31,231 were injured in 42,559 traffic accidents in January and February. This compared with 1,492 dead and 27,542 injured in 43,685 accidents in the first two months of 1973.

The institute did not link the decline in the energy crisis. But there have been fewer cars on the roads since the government started raising gasoline prices in September. Three successive raises took the price of premium gasoline from 162 lire a liter (95 cents a gallon) in September to \$1.52 a gallon in February.

Reform Pledges Begin to Haunt Marcos

By Sydney H. Schanberg

MANILA, July 5 (NYT)—One of the biggest problems facing President Ferdinand Marcos's martial-law government is that its publicity machine has consistently claimed too much for it. Almost every day, Manila newspapers use banner headlines to announce sweeping decrees and promises that, it is evident, can never be fulfilled.

The problems of the Philippines do not lend themselves to quick transformations—no, enough land for all the sharecroppers who have been promised it, not enough jobs for the fastest-growing population in Asia, and so on. And promises that raise aspirations can also raise unrest when performance falls short.

Mr. Marcos, in interviews with foreign journalists, says he would like the Philippine press to be less sceptical and to offer some criticism of government programs. Such realism would be salutary, but the press, which remains muffled, has considered it wiser to keep reporting "revolutionary reforms" and "economic miracle" bold headlines.

The gagging of the news media, the arrests of thousands of dissidents and political opponents, and the general suspension of civil rights have often been the focus of reports in the Western press about the martial-law government, which is nearly two years old, and officials complain bitterly that the reports have been unfair. In a sense, but surely not in the sense they mean, they may be right.

No Burning Issue

Although his critics brand Mr. Marcos a dictator, civil rights are a burning issue among Filipinos. Most have never had them because 70 per cent of the population of 40 million are farmers and peasants who have lived under

feudal land barons and have had no social or economic mobility.

Essentially only the elite, and the intelligentsia in Manila, enjoyed or understood civil rights, and there is no denying their distress. An intellectual who spent three months in jail in the early days of martial law, said: "You used to be able to say anything to anyone. Now I have to look around and see who is listening before I speak."

Influential though the educated class is, the country's most important pressure group is the impoverished people in the countryside. It is no accident that Mr. Marcos, 56, a man of political skill, has made agrarian reform—the transfer of land from largely absentee owners to the sharecroppers who have been tilling it for them—the cornerstone of his program.

President Marcos promised in the emancipation decree issued shortly after the declaration of martial law in September, 1972, that a million peasant families would receive 7 to 12 acres of the rice or corn land they had been tilling as sharecroppers or tenants, with each landlord allowed to keep 17 acres.

It worked well enough with holdings of more than 50 acres, a large number of which have been broken up. But the government soon discovered that 60 per cent or more of those involved worked for landlords who owned 17 acres or less.

But if Mr. Marcos fails to keep his promise to the sharecroppers, it may lead to an explosion of

the kind of rural unrest that was rife before martial law.

Jobs are another area in which government promises far outdistance reality. Nearly 30 per cent of the working population is either unemployed or underemployed, with no substantial improvement foreseeable soon. Per capita income is just over \$200 a year and nearly half the population is undernourished.

Doing Their Best

There is no doubt that Mr. Marcos is attempting some badly needed reforms, and even his critics acknowledge that many of the technicians and economic ministers who have been entrusted with carrying them out are doing their best.

The successes of the martial-law era have been widely publicized. The violent crime and banditry for which the Philippines was notorious have been reduced. Foreign investment and tourism have increased sharply. Basically, these improvements result from the establishment of order and have little to do with fundamental social reform. Some diplomats think the next six months to a year may be critical for the Marcos government.

65 Feared Drowned

CAIRO, July 5 (Reuters)—About 65 persons were feared drowned when a truck carrying guests to a wedding party plunged into a canal in Egypt's western desert, the newspaper Al-Ahram reported today.

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ART MARKET

A Hard Time for Impressionists

By Souten Melikian

LONDON (IHT).—Given the mood of broody reluctance on the part of collectors and dealers, if sellers keep on overpricing their "wares," they could cause lasting damage to the art market. This week's sales—and non-sales—in London were symptomatic.

Reserve prices were so high that lot after lot failed to find buyers—and the market was badly shaken. At Christie's sale Monday of top impressionist paintings—there were only 15 out of the 100—house was full, it would be hard to argue that the auctioneers had failed to promote the sale properly.

The first lot, a Pissarro, had been withdrawn before the sale. The next two were bought in. One was a Pissarro, "Rue de Courcelles," signed and dated 1898—the hammer fell at \$44,100—below the reserve. Next was a Renoir, "Le Guitardier Espagnol," with a good pedigree—Durand-Ruel had bought the painting from the artist in February, 1897; later it belonged to Chester Beatty. It went unsold at \$52,000.

A beautiful portrait by Bonnard was the first painting to find a buyer but at \$36,750, paid by the O'Hanna Gallery of London, it was not expensive. A pre-

ty Utrillo landscape of Montmartre went begging at \$26,200. Mercifully, lot 6 turned out to be a Degas of such breathtaking beauty that it went to a London dealer for \$152,350, a high but not excessive price for this masterpiece, "Femme Mettant Ses Gants," painted around 1877.

Monet Bought In

From there on, disappointments alternated with pleasant surprises. A river scene by Claude Monet (\$3.5 by 73.5 centimeters) failed to find a buyer at \$194,250—more than two and a half times what the same work had fetched in the mid-1960s at a Sotheby's sale. The reserve was very high. The only really big price in the sale was \$204,750 paid for a fine Renoir.

The next day, more "highly important" works went begging at Christie's. Cézanne's important "Le Masson" was bought in at \$235,000—it had been in Paul Guggenheim's collection once, and more recently, had belonged to Paul Mellon. A picture from Monet's waterlily series failed to meet its reserve at \$131,000. The only late 19th-century work which sold well was a very small study by Seurat for his "La Grande Jatte"—it went for \$71,000.

My feeling is that speculators have been badly over-reaching themselves in London as they did the week before in Paris. It was unreasonable to ask more than \$194,000 for the Monet river scene. The picture is not all that good and might, in fact, predate the year to which it was ascribed—1872. It has a strong Boudin-like feel in the treatment of the sky, possibly pointing to the period immediately before Monet's first truly impressionist style.

Overpricing is a mistake at any time and it is even worse when a shift toward another category is under way. While Christie's was finding the going sticky with impressionists, the firm had remarkable success with modern works, showing that lack of money is not the problem.

The Acquavella Galleries of Madison Avenue acquired a magnificent Fernand Léger, "Le Marinier" (48.5 by 54 centimeters), for \$84,000. A sketch, also by Léger, went up to \$18,500, a huge price considering that it was not in perfect condition.

Modern Prices

New York art broker Jacques Kaplan expressed the view that people were shunning investments in Impressionism because second-rate works are overpriced. In contrast, the prices for modern and avant-garde masterpieces are low. That was never so obvious as this past week in London.

The South African who bought Lyonel Feininger's "Mondlicht in den Dünen" Wednesday at Sotheby's is better off than anyone who would have been willing to pay more than \$194,000 for the Monet river scene. Painted in 1944, the Feininger oil (61 by 91.5 centimeters), is a geometrical landscape in green, turquoise blue and ochre that should rate as one of the great works of the 20th century. It cost its buyer \$43,000 and is worth, aesthetically, more than an indifferent Monet.

At the same sale, MODARCO, the Panama-registered investment fund run by Ephraim H. H. acquired Juan Gris's "La Table Devant le Bâtimet," (60 by 81 centimeters). It is an important work and even though the price—\$86,000—was stiff by present



"Femme Mettant Ses Gants" by Degas which sold for \$152,350 at a Christie's auction in London last week.

standards, it was comparatively cheaper than the Monet.

There were some definite bargains. It is staggering to think that an important and magnificent picture by Albert Gleizes, showing a semiabstract, semibust view of Lower Manhattan, painted in 1915, made only \$10,500. The work (92 by 72.5 centimeters) was purchased from the artist and was put up for sale by the Solo-

mon R. Guggenheim Foundation of New York—a splendid pedigree. Another Guggenheim Gleizes fetched only \$10,000.

Such contrasts in prices are enough to kill the whole impressionist category—barring museum quality pieces. Absurd reserve prices largely account for the poor showing made this week by works long held to be gilt-edged securities on the art market.

THEATER IN LONDON

'Cole'—Just One of Those Nights

By John Walker

LONDON (IHT).—There is a show business law, ignored by everyone (for showbiz, being allied to gambling, believes in the existence of foolproof systems, despite all evidence to the contrary), that sequels are never as successful as originals. So it is with "Cole" or son of "Cowardy Custard" at the Mermad Theatre.

Just as last year the theater had a hit by linking some 70 of Noel Coward's songs to autobiographical snippets of his prose, so this year they repeat the formula with Cole Porter—although, as he left little prose behind, they fill the gaps between songs with reminiscences culled from his friend, Gerald Murphy and bits of the writings of Scott and Zelda Fitzgerald on the somewhat shaky premise that these two celebrated a similar America.

The basic failure of "Cole" is due to the fact that it's been done so cheaply as possible: the single black-and-white set in 1930s style just about gets by when the lighting is too bright. The costumes are dreadful and the cast and six-piece band are professional and competent but in no way outstanding.

There is a banality about the presentation that reaches a nadir in a setting for "Night and Day" that has Kenneth Nelson singing pleasantly while, above him, Una Stubbs poses awkwardly in white chiffon in front of a moving cloudscape that was last on view in the Mermad's "Treasure Island." Miss Stubbs then descends to dance a few unnecessary steps before again freezing into an absurd posture. This reliance on the obvious, this determination not to stray from cliché is the mark of second-rate talents at work.

Wilting Material

It is not surprising that, in this deadening atmosphere, much of the material (first-rate though it is) wilts. Popular song-writers is a minstrel's art, anyway, and hardly suited to the pretensions of a show lasting some three hours and containing more than 50 songs. At first, in this dull company, Porter's wit and elegance glitter

ever more brightly. But his excess of sophistication—and the show's lack of any style—finally become wearisome.

His songs are the object of so much attention that it is their flaws you notice: the way Porter flattered the smart set that formed his closest audience—some snobbish extracts from Zelda Fitzgerald—"Save Me the Waltz" show them at their nastiest—and underneath that defiance and wit his brittle style and personal pain, his reliance on sentimentality.

In one of his best songs, "Love for Sale"—well sung by Angela Richards, who is the only member of the cast to add a personal touch to the songs—he achieves his bitter-sweet effect by setting up a false opposition. "Let the poets pipe of love, I know every type of love," sings his prostitute, going on to hymn "appetizing young love for sale." The effect is at first of a devastatingly honest song—except that prostitutes don't sell love, but sex, a subject that poets rarely write about and never pipe about. "I'm a Gigolo" (sung by Peter Gale, who would be more at home in a P.G. Wodehouse world) has a wryness that is nearer to truth.

Of course, a show can't be all bad that includes "If I Were a Rich Man," "In the Still of the Night," "From This Moment On," "Just One of Those Things," "I Got a Kick Out of You," and "What Is This Thing Called Love?" Well, no, it can't, although the Mermad's production comes closer to achieving that than I would have thought possible.

On Tuesday, Jonathan Miller's production of Beaumarchais' "The Marriage of Figaro," translated by John Wood, opens at the National Theatre. On Wednesday, Peter Larkin's "Blomquist" starring David Macey as Lytton Strachey and Yvonne Mitchell as Virginia Woolf opens at the Phoenix Theatre.

On Thursday, "The Good Companions," a musical based on J.B. Priestley's novel, opens at Her Majesty's. Directed by Graham Murray with book by Ronald Harwood and music and lyrics by Andre Previn and Johnny Mercer, the musical stars John Mills and Judi Dench.

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U.S. Probes Charges of Fraud at N.Y. Bank

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Federal bank regulators are probing charges that associates of a bankrupt financier, Michele Sindona, used the bank's assets to enhance their own financial positions in late last year and early this year.

Franklin's trading department charged that on at least two occasions, Sindona entered foreign exchange transactions with the bank that were netted with his own accounts. In each case, sources say, the netting was made at artificial exchange rates that bore no relation to the market values of the currencies involved.

The orders, it is alleged, were to be placed at rates favorable to Sindona. The department was instructed to continue the investigation with Carlo Bordini, then a director of Franklin New York and a close associate of Mr. Sindona.

Currency Deals
The dealings on a day last October, sources say, involved a series of orders under which Franklin purchased a number of currencies from Amincor and then sold them back at higher prices.

The sources say the dealings were at prices outside realistic market values that day and resulted in a gain of about \$2 million, which Amincor paid to Franklin by check.

On March 26, the Franklin trading department was instructed to place forward-buy orders for British pounds, French francs and Swiss francs—again at artificial rates, and at the confirmation of Mr. Bordini. The currencies involved in the dealings are understood to have been scheduled for delivery on Oct. 1.

The March transactions, sources said, resulted in an unrealized profit of more than \$2 million, which allowed Franklin initially to report an overall net operating income of \$682,000, or 2 cents a share, in the first quarter rather than a loss.



Michele Sindona

Later, Franklin New York restated the period's results to show a \$39.9-million net loss reflecting other discrepancies in the foreign exchange activities.

Mr. Bordini, who resigned last month as a Franklin New York director and is currently managing director of Societa Generale Immobiliare, has denied any part in the Franklin-Amincor dealings.

Mr. Sindona similarly scoffed at any suggestion that the Franklin-Amincor transactions were rigged by any of his associates. He stated that neither he nor any of his group has any "direct or indirect involvement" in Amincor.

Carlo Amara, a senior member of Amincor's management, has a somewhat different understanding. He says that 88 percent of Amincor's shares are in Swiss hands, while 42 percent are owned by an Italian group associated with Mr. Sindona's banks. He declines to name the Italian group.

Mr. Bordini himself was a member of Amincor's board from late 1968 to Feb. 14, 1973, the bank's annual report shows.

Jobless Rate Is Stable in U.S. in June

Despite Some Fears Of Rise to 6 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—The U.S. jobless rate stood firm in June despite the traditional surge of students seeking work. The Labor Department reported today.

After adjustment to allow for regular seasonal variations, the department said the unemployment rate was 5.2 per cent. The number of unemployed rose 46,000 to 4.8 million. Total employment rose 194,000 to 86.2 million.

Ever since a steep rise from October's low of 4.6 per cent, the unemployment rate has stubbornly resisted puncturing the 5.2 per cent level this year.

The continuation of the unemployment rate at this level through June is one of the more gratifying economic developments of 1974 so far, said Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

The Nixon administration had originally expected unemployment in the first half of this year to hit 6 per cent, the level the rate hit periodically throughout 1973. When President Nixon imposed wage and price controls.

Employment in the auto and construction industries has dipped 145,000 below mid-year 1973, but employment has increased in other industries, paced by a 1.5 million increase among workers employed in service industries.

The result has been an unemployment rate which has varied by no more than two-tenths of 1 per cent since January.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Auto Sales Fall 22 Per Cent

The pace of new-auto sales in the United States fell more than 22 per cent in June from year-earlier levels, closely matching the decline of recent months. Imported cars, suffering from price disadvantages compared with their domestic competitors, led the slide, with sales rates plummeting more than 32 per cent. The sales rate for domestic cars, however, fell only 10 per cent.

Japan Firms in Iran Project

Sumitomo Chemical Co. will join Marubeni Corp. and Kyowa Gas Chemical Industry Co. in building a petrochemical complex in Iran with Iran's National Petrochemical Co. Marubeni officials say the Japanese-financed group plans to build a 1,800-ton-a-day methanol manufacturing plant on Kharg Island. Operations are scheduled to start in 1977 or 1978. The project is seen costing about \$100 million.

Teijin to Import Volvo Cars

Teijin Ltd. of Japan has agreed in principle to import and market passenger cars from Volvo A.B. of Sweden. A spokesman for the major Japanese textile concern declined to give further details of the basic agreement, but said

Teijin expects to sign a formal pact this month. Nihon Keizai Shimbun, an industry newspaper, said Teijin and Volvo plan to set up a joint venture this year in Japan to import and market Volvo's cars. The newspaper said the joint venture will start assembling Volvo's sedans in Japan in 1978 at the earliest.

Demag Turnover, Order Inflow Up

Turnover of Demag AG in the first five months of 1974 was up 10 per cent from the same period in 1973, the machinery manufacturer reports. Order inflow in the January-March period was up 31 per cent. Demag officials said the firm must try in the second half to control costs through rationalization measures because not all cost increases can be passed on through higher prices. Demag shareholders approved a previously announced plan for management AG to reduce the 40 per cent of Demag it does not already own.

Firms to End Paper Exports to U.S.

Finnish paper producers plan to stop exporting newsprint to the United States because of the low price level there, according to the Finnish Paper Industry Federation. A spokesman for the federation said "considerable" lower production costs for the Canadian paper industry have lowered the price paid for Finnish newsprint in the United States to below what is profitable. Finland has only about 2 per cent of the U.S. newsprint market, but the 200,000 tons it exported to America last year represented one third of total Finnish newsprint exports. This year Finland is expected to sell only 200,000 tons in the United States.

GATT Head's Plan Has Backing of U.S.

Panel Urged to Deal With Trade Crises

By Douglas Ramsey

GENEVA, July 5 (AP)—Olivier Long, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, has proposed, with GATT members in early June, that GATT director general should circulate a confidential working document to Geneva outlining the goals and tasks of the proposed management committee.

The working document, obtained by The Washington Post here, will probably be placed on the agenda of the next GATT council, tentatively scheduled for late July. Mr. Long reportedly has asked that a decision be taken on the matter in early autumn.

The IMF is, coincidentally, scheduled to create an "interim" Committee of Governors at its annual assembly in late September.

Mr. Long's proposal sets out two main tasks for the high-powered trade body which would meet several times yearly.

Its first job would be to act as a sounding-board for countries intending to take measures which might threaten to have serious repercussions on the trade interests of numerous contracting parties.

Mr. Long claims that prior discussion among top trade policy makers could have a moderating and dissipative influence on disputes faced with the need to take such measures.

Second, the trade group would look after the "trade aspects" of the international adjustment process, as well as coordination in this context between the GATT and IMF.

Coordination as such between the two agencies is not new, experts note, and is formally embodied in the GATT agreement. At present, though, the secretariat director general are responsible for links with the IMF.

According to the working document, the committee would probably seal top trade officials who have already been designated as chief negotiators for the forthcoming multilateral trade talks in Geneva. It is widely believed here that U.S. special trade representative William E. Brock would fill the American space on the committee.

U.S. Banks' Loan Rate Goes to 12%

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—The six largest commercial banks in the country raised their prime lending rates today from 11 3/4 per cent to the record 12 per cent.

In order of size, they were San Francisco's Bank of America and the five largest New York banks—First National City, Chase Manhattan, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Morgan Guaranty Trust and Chemical Bank.

At least 15 other banks across the country joined the big banks in boosting their rates.

The seventh-largest bank in the nation, Bankers Trust Co. of New York, was the first to reach the new peak in the minimum lending rate charged a bank's biggest and best corporate customers on Wednesday.

The rise in the prime, according to economists, results from strong business demand for loans, inflationary expectations and the tight-money policy of the Federal Reserve Board.

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U.S. Airlines Report Growth In Travel Is Slowing Down

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—An unexpected surge in domestic air travel earlier this year has lost much of its thrust in recent weeks, and airline executives are trying to determine why.

Travel is still on the upswing, but for most airlines it is at a slower pace than it was a few weeks ago.

Although the reasons for the trend are not fully clear, many airline officials attribute it to a combination of factors, growing public anxiety about inflation, recent air fare increases and the return of some short-distance travelers to the highways.

The situation is much gloomier for airlines on most international routes, particularly those between this country and Europe. During June, traditionally one of the make-or-buy "high season" months for trans-Atlantic travel, preliminary reports indicate travel as down 10 to 15 per cent compared with June 1973.

During the first four months of the year domestic passenger traffic in this country increased on average of 7 per cent compared with 1973.

Although the pattern varies somewhat among airlines, most have seen this rate of growth drop markedly, beginning in mid-May.

United, for example, reported this week that its scheduled passenger traffic in June was up only 1.7 per cent over June 1973.

Trans World Airlines reported a 3.1 per cent gain, American Airlines a 3.3 per cent gain, and Eastern and National reported a 4 per cent traffic increase during June. Although not all airlines have reported June traffic, the general pattern appears to be the same.

Mr. Schoepf, commenting on the industry-wide pattern, said he thought the ending of discount youth, family and excursion plans early last month, following a 6 per cent general fare increase in April, had depressed traffic.

Rep. Patman, in a public letter to Mr. Friedman, said the proposed notes would disrupt the money markets and could have a bad effect on housing markets.

"With the entire housing market severely starved for funds, and while potential disintermediation and liquidity problems abound in the financial community, I find the proposed notes of Citicorp to be highly disruptive and as the Federal Reserve has noted, 'not in the public interest,'" Rep. Patman said in his letter.

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Volume Drops To 7 Million On Wall St.

July 4 Weekend Is Cited for the Slump

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Prices closed slightly lower in extremely light trading on the New York Stock Exchange today as many investors took a long Fourth of July weekend.

The news background was relatively empty, although the 12 per cent prime rate became generally expected and the Labor Department reported June unemployment unchanged at 5.2 per cent.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 1.10 points to 391.77. Declining issues moderately outnumbered.

Volume totaled 74 million shares, compared with 124.3 million shares in 1973.

Today's turnover was the lightest since Oct. 22, 1971, when 734 million shares were traded.

In glamour stocks, IBM fell 4 1/4 to 206 3/4. Texas Instruments closed at 91 3/8, down 1 7/8. Xerox 103 1/8, off 1 1/4. and Polaroid 24 1/8, up 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.85 to 77.69.

U.S. oil was most active, closing unchanged at 5 5/8 on volume of 52,400.

Also active were Robins-Ladd at 2 1/8, up 3/8. Asamera Oil 8 5/8, up 1/8. Eutaw Gas & Oil 1 1/8, down 3/8. and Sprinter 49 3/8, down 3/8.

American Motor Ins closed up 1 1/2 at 4 5/8. The company said it reached a settlement with Holiday Inns under which Holiday Inns will pay American Motor Ins \$4 million in damages plus legal fees.

On the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter, the individual average fell by 0.28 to close at 75.01.

Bank Withdraws From Eurobonds

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd. disclosed today that it has temporarily suspended making a market in Eurodollar bonds until market conditions improve.

The bank's decision follows a similar move made last month by Orion Bank. In both cases, the banks have said they will continue to deal in Eurobonds on an agent but no longer as principals.

Because of soaring interest rates and a decline in confidence among Eurobond investors, the market has become almost paralyzed.

Italy Trade Gap Tops 73 Deficit

ROME, July 5 (Reuters)—Italy's provisional trade deficit rose to \$348 billion in the first five months of this year, exceeding the 325 billion lire trade shortfall for the whole of 1973, government figures showed today.

The May 1974 provision deficit was \$79 billion following revised shortfalls of \$15 billion in April, \$21 billion in March, \$14 billion in February and \$90 billion in January.

Banco di Roma Lends Sindona \$100 Million

ROME, July 5 (Reuters)—Banco di Roma president Armando Ventriglia said today the bank granted a \$100-million loan to the financial group controlled by Michele Sindona.

Mr. Ventriglia said in an interview with La Lettera, a financial newspaper, that the bank of Italy authorized the six-month loan and Mr. Sindona pledged as security 10 million shares in his General Immobiliare property and financial holding company and 51 per cent of the shares of Banca Privata Italiana.

Informed sources said the loan was a stand-by credit line abroad by Banco di Roma and may be renewed if the bank has dollars available at the time it expires.

U.S. Asks W. Germans to Set Up Fund to Pay Off Debts

Herstatt Failure Causes Threat to Inter-Bank Payments

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 5 (AP)—A breakdown of the mechanism by which international banks pay for one another, which would have serious implications for world business and finance, is threatened.

Herstatt Units in Takeover

FRANKFURT, July 5 (AP)—Bank Fur Gemeinwirtschaft (BFG) said today that it will take over five branches of Bank of I. D. Herstatt in and around Cologne.

A BFG spokesman said that all assets of Herstatt employees, these branches will be taken over by BFG retroactively to July 1.

The spokesman said BFG will open the branches under its name and will try to speed reopening of the branches and make the BFG services available to former Herstatt customers.

At a press conference yesterday, Walter Hesselbach, chairman of BFG, said he was disappointed by the way the Herstatt case is handled.

He said that in his opinion all West Germany's banks should be called upon by the Federal Reserve and the Federal Banking Supervisory Bureau to help find a solution to the Herstatt case.

Mr. Hesselbach said he did not intend to imply Herstatt should be liquidated, but all West German banks could have come earlier and covered its debts order to maintain confidence in the country's banking system.

Mr. Hesselbach said the loss of confidence in the German banking system will cause a lot more damage than a one-time payment by each bank to cover the debt made by Herstatt.

He said the loss of confidence within the German banking system was made especially apparent by the fact that in the bank money market the rates were adjusted to the size of the bank with small banks paying much as 3 per cent interest than large banks.

ened with the bankruptcy last week of one of the big West German private banks, Bankhaus I.D. Herstatt, of Cologne.

German central bankers have been asked by U.S. Federal Reserve authorities to set aside a special dollar fund to pay off international banks, several of them American, left holding the bag in foreign-exchange transactions with Herstatt.

Federal Reserve representatives will put the case directly to their opposite numbers in the Bundesbank at a meeting in Basel next Monday and Tuesday.

The situation involves the little-known and highly technical bank clearing machinery in the industrialized countries.

"If the Germans don't make sure that the international payments system works," said Roger Christiansen, senior vice-president of Seattle First National Bank, "there could be a serious erosion of confidence."

There has been nothing comparable to the current situation since the 1890s.

How It Happened
What happened was that when Herstatt went into liquidation 10 or 11 banks (the precise figures and the names of all of them are not yet public knowledge) had paid off Herstatt in "spot" foreign-exchange transactions but had not yet been credited with the amounts they were owed by the Cologne bank.

A spot foreign-exchange transaction is a currency trade in which banks promise to pay each other off within two days.

Hill Samuel Group Ltd. of London, Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York and Seattle First National Bank are among those who had spot foreign-exchange transactions with Herstatt on June 24.

Seattle First National was in a trade involving \$23.5 million. Hill Samuel's total was \$21.5 million and Morgan's \$13 million.

Herstatt Got Funds
On June 26 these and at least a half dozen other as-yet unnamed banks ordered their correspondent banks in Germany to debit the foreign banks' German mark accounts and deposit the funds in Landessparkasse Bank. The funds were then credited to Herstatt, through a German clearing house which is operated by the nation's central bank.

The foreign banks expected, under the rules of the game, to be credited with the dollar equivalent of those marks in their own clearing houses in London and New York.

What has caused friction is the fact that the Herstatt liquidation was announced at 2 p.m. on June 26 just after Landessparkasse Bank had credited Herstatt with the funds but before Herstatt's dollars were credited to the foreign banks.

In New York, Chase Manhattan Bank was the correspondent of Herstatt. Once the liquidation was announced, Chase officials immediately called the Bundesbank in Frankfurt and the Federal Reserve in Washington to ask whether it should pay out the dollars.

Told to Sit Tight
Chase was advised to sit tight and do nothing because technically Herstatt was no longer a bank. Control of it had been taken over by a liquidation in Cologne.

So the banks that had made good delivery of the marks received no payment.

Yesterday the New York Clearing House took a potentially important step that has been regarded by bankers all over Europe as retaliation.

Inter-bank payments will continue to be made in the normal manner, but New York banks will have the right of withdrawal on the following day up to 1 p.m. New York time, presumably if good delivery is not made at the other end.

The effect, as one European banker put it today, "is that now nobody knows where he stands." The right of withdrawal has been put into effect for this week only. But it does show how confidence in the very delicate mechanism of inter-bank payments could disintegrate.

Bundesbank Can't Act
German central bank authorities have said they are anxious to see the spot transactions completed but that the matter is outside their hands now that the default bank is in the court-appointed liquidator's control.

Meanwhile, in a period of exceptionally tight money conditions almost everywhere, a dozen or so banks are out tens or possibly hundreds of millions of dollars, and losing the not inconsiderable interest they could be earning on that money.

The Americans, it was learned, are pressing for an immediate settlement by the Bundesbank itself, which has in its coffers some \$40 billion, the highest reserves in the world.

Federal Reserve officials will ask the Bundesbank to set aside a fund to settle the spot transactions. The Bundesbank would therefore become responsible, in effect, for German commercial banks' foreign liabilities.

This, of course, would be a major undertaking and probably require political decisions at the highest level in Bonn.

The plan suggests a body comprising "not more than 20 representatives," similar to the proposed Committee of Governors of the International Monetary Fund. The so-called management committee would "warn against emergency situations in the trade field, or deal with such situations should they arise."

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

19%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
2%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
3%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
4%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
5%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
6%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
7%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
8%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
9%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
10%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
11%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
12%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
13%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
14%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
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62%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
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65%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
66%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
67%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
68%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
69%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
70%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
71%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
72%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
73%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
74%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
75%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
76%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
77%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
78%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
79%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
80%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
81%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
82%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
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85%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
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98%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
99%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%
100%	1%	Bonus	1	63	33	5	3%

Oct	725.90	128.50	724.50	128.50
Dec	123.50	135.00	137.80	134.00
Jan	134.00	138.50	134.00	137.00
Mar	139.00	145.00	139.00	140.00
May	142.00	143.00	141.00	143.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER

Jul	418.00	427.00	406.00	411.50
Aug	415.50	422.00	411.00	415.00
Sep	423.97	438.00	418.00	421.00
Oct	427.00	442.00	428.00	435.00

56.10	55.10 —
55.29	55.30 + 40

Apr	467.00	467.00	444.00	438.00	410
Jun	449.00	459.00	449.00	450.00	410
Aug	457.00	470.00	455.00	461.00	410

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Aug	41.57	44.57	44.57	44.57	44.57
Oci	41.35	44.35	44.35	44.35	44.35
Dec	41.60	42.70	42.70	42.70	42.70
Feb	42.70	42.70	42.70	42.70	42.70
Apr	42.25	42.27	41.00	44.00	42.27
Jun	41.70	42.70	42.00	44.70	41

Sales: Aug 486; Oct 1772; Dec 172;
 Feb 370; April 272; June 133.

	JUN	46.96	41.80	46.96	46.80
	AUG	46.25	46.20	46.25	45.90
	SEP	50.00	52.00	50.00	50.00
	OCT	54.08	57.25	53.00	50.25
	NOV	54.08	55.25	53.00	53.25
		54.65	55.70	54.65	55.70

Sales: July 182; Aug 35; Sep 528;
%: Nov 4; Dec 102.

LIVE HOGS

	JUL	38.35	38.57	38.50	38.57
	AUG	37.55	37.45	38.45	38.55
	OCT	35.43	35.65	34.62	35.68

[illegible]

17.50 119.40
23.00 126.00
1919; March 375; May 7
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—

Previous Class		Friday New High	
30	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
31	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
32	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
33	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
34	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
35	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
36	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
37	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
38	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
39	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
40	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
41	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
42	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
43	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
44	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
45	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
46	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
47	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
48	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
49	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
50	50-22	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW

78	544	Million Hotel
78	545	Hobart Co.
78	546	Rockaway Inc.
78	547	Hogues Fin
78	548	Houghton Gas
78	549	ICN Pharm
78	550	INA Corp
78	551	Inspirator Co
78	552	Intell Inc
78	553	IBM
78	554	Int'l Mining
78	555	Interpace
78	556	Johnson SV
78	557	Justice Mkt
78	558	Kaiser Alum
78	559	Katynah pnd
78	560	Kannamethi
78	561	Kerridge
78	562	Kimberly
78	563	Kiss Altr
78	564	Koppers Co
78	565	Lacoste Ge

[illegible][illegible]

three months of the year according to statistics compiled by the current EFTA bulletin today.

In the first three months, total exports, not seasonally adjusted, of the EFTA countries amounted to \$19.7 billion. Total EFTA imports amounted to \$19.1 billion, the association said.

Sales to the European Community amounted to almost 45 per cent of exports of the EFTA.

The bulletin also said Portugal's total exports for this period increased

1973.

Italian Work Loss

ROME, July 5 (AP)—Labor disputes cost Italian working hours 2.1 million in May 1973, according to figures from the National Institute.

ness of the European Association (EFTA), which came to \$2.1 billion three months of the year, according to statistics.

In the first three total exports, not seasonally adjusted, of the EFTA amounted to \$19.7 billion. EFTA imports

Sales to the European Community are almost 48 per cent of exports of the EFTA. The bulletin also

Price	this period increased
Yes	cent over the last
462	1972.
Int./ 178	
440	
457	

211	ROME, July 3
284	Labor disputes cost Ita-
857	lian working hours 1
2,100	from 7.1 million in
459	year but 47.7 per cen-
326	
348	
348	

716
480

100

American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg						
100% High Low Last. Chg	P/E	Net	High	Low	Last	Chg	100% High Low Last. Chg	P/E	Net	High	Low	Last	Chg	100% High Low Last. Chg	P/E	Net	High	Low	Last	Chg
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Art Buchwald Lost Luggage

PARIS.—One of the biggest problems of air travel is getting your luggage back at the end of the trip. For some reason more luggage is being lost now than ever before, and it's quite a headache for the airlines.

What makes the whole thing mysterious is that if you're traveling with your wife the airlines seem to only lose her bags, the ones she absolutely needs if she is going to survive the trip.



There's isn't a husband who has ever traveled by air who hasn't faced this situation.

You get off the plane dog tired and wait at the baggage gate. The carousel keeps turning and turning with everyone's luggage. You have all your bags in a matter of minutes. Your wife gets all her bags except for one—the large garment bag with all her dresses, costume jewelry and underthings. You wait an hour staring at the carousel hoping against hope it will be the last piece of baggage off the plane. You don't dare speak to your wife. She finally speaks to you. "They lost my bag."

"I guess they did."

"What are you going to do about it?" she says, her lips set as if she's going to let out a scream.

"I am going to do something about it," you say, knowing in your heart there isn't a damn thing you can do. But you have to show some machismo. You go up to a man in uniform. "See here, sir," you say in your sternest voice, "you people have lost my wife's bag."

The man looks surprised. "I'm sorry, I'm the pilot of the plane."

There is another official-looking man with a badge on his chest. "Sir," you say, "you people have committed one of the gravest crimes known to tourism. You have lost the luggage of an honest woman. Unless you produce my

wife's bag in the next 30 minutes I shall have to report you to the president of your company."

"I'm a customs inspector," the man replies. "Go talk to someone from the airline."

Your wife who is over in the corner twisting her handkerchief, asks, "What did they say?"

"I'm narrowing it down," you say. "The pilot of the plane doesn't know where your bag is and neither does the customs service. So it must be someone else."

You are directed to a counter where one lone clerk is trying to cope with a large crowd of angry husbands. It is obviously the lost-luggage counter because all the women are huddled nearby waiting and tearing their clothes.

The clerk, hired for his masochistic tendencies, is smiling as he fills out long sheets of paper taking descriptions of the lost bags.

You get to the counter and ask the stupidest question any air traveler can pose: "Where is my wife's bag?"

The masochist smiles. "New Delhi, Bag, Rio de Janeiro. It could be anywhere."

"Oh, would you please?" he says. "Most people just about at me, but very few of them really hit me."

"I wouldn't give you the satisfaction. What are we supposed to do now?"

"Why don't you go to your hotel and get a good night's sleep? If we find your luggage, we'll have it delivered."

"Suppose it's never found?"

"Then you can come back here and I'll fill out another form."

You return to your wife. "Well," you say, "it's no problem. They know exactly where the bag is and you'll have it in the morning."

This calms her down until we get to the hotel. Then you make a mistake. As she's crawling into bed you ask, "Where's your suitcase?"

And she lets out a scream that can be heard all over the roofs of Paris.

She 'is one of the most important things a girl can be. She got picked out of hundreds of girls and ladies. She'll be famous forever.'

A Day in the Life of Miss America

By Judy Klemesrud

WINONA, Minn. (NYT).—There she was, Miss America, there she was, signing autographs the other day for farm-ers' kids who blew pink bubble gum bubbles in her face at Choe's Department Store. There she was, posing for pictures with the Rev. Armin Dey, a smiling Lutheran minister who sat on the arm of her throne-for-a-day.

And there she was, trading quips with the local Jaycees at a banquet at the Holiday Inn honoring 11 Miss Winona hopefuls.

Jaycees Jerry Papoulias, after Miss America had finished a fairly long speech in her forceful, self-confident style, told her: "When you get to be a lawyer, you'll never be at a loss for words."

Miss America: "Maybe we'll meet sometime... at the bar?"

\$100,000

It was all in a day's work for "Miss A." as Rebecca Ann King likes to be called. Miss King, a 24-year-old Iowa farmer's daughter, hopes eventually to become a juvenile court judge. Meanwhile, by the end of her reign in September, she will have earned more than \$100,000 in appearance money, and will have traveled more than 250,000 miles.

To many Americans, Miss America is just a thin and pretty girl with a rhinestone crown who sheds tears as Bert Parks warbles. There she is, Miss America, and a year later returns to Atlantic City with a shorter, more sophisticated hairdo, to crown her successor.

What many people aren't aware of is that she is on the road almost every day of the year, visiting cities and towns like Winona, a picturesque old Mississippi River city of 26,000, which was holding its week-long 27th annual Steamboat Days.

And Miss America, of course, was the main attraction. Several hundred people—most of them girls between the ages of



Rebecca Ann King is crowned by her predecessor, Terry Anne Meunwesen, in Atlantic City ceremony.

8 and 16, plus a smattering of adult women—turned out to greet the blonde, 5-foot-9-inch, 125-pound queen at an autograph session at Choe's, where she sat in a high-backed leather chair reminiscent of a throne.

She was wearing a light blue cotton dress that matched her eyes, and a silver-and-gold pin that said, "Miss America." Her ever-present chaperone and traveling companion, Irene Bryant, whose own daughter, Deborah, was Miss America eight years ago, sat in a chair nearby.

Not Spectacular

Miss America isn't spectacularly beautiful, something she herself admits. She laughingly tells about the time in Milwaukee when a boy named Bobby said in front of her, "Golly, Mommy, she's not very pretty." As Miss America tells it, one reason was because she had to get up at 5 o'clock that morning.

"I won't start signing au-

graphs until you line up in a straight line," she told the people at Choe's somewhat sharply although smiling all the while. "And I'll only sign one autograph at a time. If you want more, you'll have to get in line again."

While some teenage girls took a negative view, most of the autograph hunters stared worshipfully at this "dream of a million girls who are more than pretty."

"She's one of the top ladies of the country, and she's very important because she spreads goodwill throughout our country," said Mrs. Everett Thum, 40, of nearby Utica, a farmer's wife who had brought her two teenage daughters to see Miss King.

"I think it is a real honor to be the most beautiful girl in the world," Mrs. Thum added. "You just never know these days, it might be one of your own daughters."

Christanne Kellholz, 11, of Fulton City, who, like many of the girls, was dressed in shorts and sandals, said: "Miss Amer-

PEOPLE: Younger Generation: 'Going To Hell for 100 Years'

The younger generation has been "going to hell and has been for the past 100 years," says Charles Smith of Hartford, Conn. He should know: he is 132 and, according to official records, the oldest person in the United States. He arrived in the United States aboard a slave ship in 1854. "The younger generation, both white and colored—there ain't nothing to them," he said on his birthday Thursday. "I've been saying that for 100 years."

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., accompanied by Sen. John Tunney, D-Calif., flew into London Friday, leaving his son, Edward (Teddy) Jr., 12, behind in Ireland to finish his vacation with five of his friends from school—among them, Tunney's son. Sen. Kennedy said he would stay in London for a few days, then return to Boston. He flew to Ireland June 27 when his son was hospitalized—he was suffering side-effects from drugs he is taking. Teddy Jr.'s right leg was amputated last Nov. 17 to arrest bone cancer. The boy and his father have spent the last week fishing, riding and sight-seeing in Loughrea on Galway Bay.

Seven men who thwarted a kidnap attempt against Princess Anne as she was riding to Buckingham Palace in a car March 30 got medals for heroism Friday. Police Inspector James Beaton, 31, Anne's bodyguard, was given the George Cross, Britain's highest award for civilian gallantry—he was wounded three times as he shielded the princess from gunman Ian Ball (now in a mental hospital). Two other policemen, a cleaning company manager, the queen's chauffeur, another passing chauffeur and a journalist received lesser awards for gallantry.

The gifts: Communist party general secretary Leonid Brezhnev and his wife gave President Nixon a painting of Moscow by night and Mrs. Nixon a set of amber jewelry in a gold setting during their recent visit to the Soviet Union. The Nixons received several gifts, a white Kenwood sports car, a gold watch, a vase painted with scenes of Moscow and a box incriminated with semi-precious jewels for Mrs. Nixon. In return, the President gave car buff Brezhnev a blue Chevrolet Monte Carlo.

They went, they bought and they ate. In two hours what was billed as the world's largest pizza has disappeared from a place in a park in Columbus, Ohio. The pizza measured 30 feet in diameter. It took 10 pounds of dough, 250 pounds of tomato sauce, 250 pounds of cheese and 750 pounds of pepperoni to make it. About 6,000 slices were sold to the public of July crowd, earning \$4,400 for the community. The pizza makers, said Brad Lusk, assistant manager of a Columbus pizza parlor, believe they have outdone anything that the Guinness Book of Records has recorded.

Prince Michael of Kent, 13th in line to the British throne, is the first member of the royal family to appear in court. The 32-year-old prince was fined \$124 Thursday in Burlington, England, and ordered not to drive for three months after admitting that he had driven his Ferrari sports car up to 100 miles an hour on a road where the limit is 50. He has two previous speeding convictions. This week he entered his guilty plea by letter but was ordered by magistrates to appear in court.

From now on it's Swahili, not English, in Kenya. President Jomo Kenyatta made Swahili the official language Thursday, the day that the ruling Kenya African National Union party elected its president for life.

Richard Burton landed in Havre Thursday, leaving the 11th France with Ellen Rosen, a daughter of the late movie director Robert Rosen. Burton stayed in his cabin for three hours after other passengers he carried out before he was sent to go to Rome.

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